

PROPOSED STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, INJURIES, AND CAUSES OF DEATH

PART I INTRODUCTION AND LIST OF CATEGORIES

Prepared by the
Subcommittee on Classification of Diseases,
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MEMBERS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON JOINT CAUSES OF DEATH

U. S. Subcommittee of the International Conference for Revision of the
International List of Causes of Death

George Baehr, M.D., Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, New York
Yves M. Biraud, M.D., Head, Epidemiological Intelligence Service, League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland
F. S. Burke, M.D., Chief of Blindness Control, Department of Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
Selwyn D. Collins, Ph.D., United States Public Health Service, Bethesda, Maryland (Secretary for Morbidity Code)
Edwin L. Crosby, M.D., Director, The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland
Halbert L. Dunn, M.D., United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. (Secretary for Mortality Code)
W. Thurber Fales, Sc.D., Director, Statistical Section, City Health Department, Baltimore, Maryland
J. T. Marshall, Chief, Vital Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
J. C. Meakins, M.D., Professor of Medicine and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Lowell J. Reed, Ph.D., Sc.D., Professor of Biostatistics and Director, School of Hygiene and Public Health, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland (Chairman)
Edward S. Rogers, M.D., Assistant Commissioner of Medical Administration, State Department of Health, Albany, New York
J. Wyllie, M.D., Professor of Preventive Medicine, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada

Consultants to Committee: Percy Stocks, M.D., Medical Statistician, General Register Office, London, England

A. H. T. Robb-Smith, M.D., Secretary, Medical Research Council Committee on Hospital Morbidity Statistics, Oxford, England
Iwao M. Moriyama, Ph.D., United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.
Adviser to Canadian Delegation: Miss Winifred O'Brien, R.N., Vital Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Subcommittee on Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death

Halbert L. Dunn, M.D., Chairman
Y. Biraud, M.D.
Selwyn D. Collins, Ph.D.
W. Thurber Fales, Sc.D.

Iwao M. Moriyama, Ph.D.
Winifred O'Brien, R.N.
A. H. T. Robb-Smith, M.D.
Percy Stocks, M.D.

P R E F A C E

The International List of Causes of Death has been useful in bringing about more comparable statistics of mortality throughout the world. The growing coverage of health insurance and medical care plans together with scientific studies of the impact of sickness on the population has created the need of a similar uniform classification of diseases which would provide specific categories for diseases and morbid conditions not ordinarily found in medical death records, and which would be closely coordinated with the cause-of-death classification.

During the period from December 11, 1945 to February 11, 1946, the United States Committee on Joint Causes of Death held several meetings in Washington, D. C. This Committee had been appointed by the Secretary of State of the United States in compliance with a resolution of the last (fifth) International Conference for the Revision of the International List of Causes of Death. The meetings of this Committee, at which there were present representatives of the Canadian and British Governments and of the Health Section of the League of Nations, offered an opportunity for the consideration of a uniform classification of diseases and injuries for morbidity as well as for mortality statistics.

The present "Proposed Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death" represents the result of the Committee's study of the problem. It consists of three parts: Part I is a classified list of disease categories, for the tabulation of morbidity and mortality statistics; Part II will present a tabular list of inclusions for each of these categories and a comparison of

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the corresponding code numbers of the Fifth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death, the Provisional Classification of Diseases and Injuries for use in Compiling Morbidity Statistics of the Medical Research Council, and the Diagnosis Code for Tabulating Morbidity Statistics of the U. S. Public Health Service and the U. S. Bureau of the Census; Part III will consist of a complete alphabetical index of diagnostic terms which may appear in medical records and reports.

The purpose of the present volume (Part I) is to present the general structure of the proposed classification and the names of categories. It serves as a useful summary of the classification for review by governmental statistical agencies, medical and health organizations, hospitals, and others having an interest in the compilation of statistics of illness and causes of death. It is not suitable for actual coding since it does not contain either a tabular list of inclusion terms or an alphabetical index. Part II containing the inclusion terms will be available in the near future and will make possible preliminary trials of the code. Part III containing the alphabetical index will not be completed until the list is in a definitive form.

The proposed classification will be presented for preliminary and unofficial review to various interested agencies in various countries. Another meeting of the Committee will be held early in 1947 at which time consideration will be given to all comments and suggestions concerning the usefulness of the list as a basis of a uniform statistical classification for morbidity and mortality statistics.

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INTRODUCTION

General Principles

Classification is fundamental to the quantitative study of any phenomenon. It is recognized as the basis of all scientific generalization and is therefore an essential element in statistical methodology. Uniform definitions and uniform systems of classification are prerequisites in the advancement of scientific knowledge. In the study of illness and death, therefore, a standard classification of disease and injury for statistical purposes is essential.

There are many approaches to the classification of disease. The anatomist, for example, may desire a classification based on the part of the body affected. The pathologist, on the other hand, is primarily interested in the nature of the disease process. The clinician must consider disease from these two angles but needs further knowledge of etiology. In other words, there are many axes of classification and the particular axis selected will be determined by the interests of the investigator. A statistical classification of disease and injury will therefore depend upon the use to be made of the statistics to be compiled.

The purpose of a statistical classification is often confused with that of a nomenclature. Basically a medical nomenclature is a list or catalogue of approved terms for describing and recording clinical and pathological observations. It may have an orderly arrangement and this arrangement may be designated by a decimal system in the same manner as the Dewey decimal system used by libraries. To serve its full function, it should be extensive so that any pathological condition can be accurately recorded. As medical science advances, a nomenclature must expand to include new terms necessary to record new observations. Any morbid condition that can be specifically described

will need a specific designation in a nomenclature.

This complete specificity of a nomenclature prevents it from serving satisfactorily as a statistical classification. When one speaks of statistics, it is at once inferred that the interest is in a group of cases and not in individual occurrences. The purpose of a statistical compilation of disease data is primarily to furnish quantitative data that will answer questions about groups of cases.

This distinction between a statistical classification and a nomenclature has always been clear to medical statisticians.* The aims of statistical classification of disease cannot be better summarized than in the following paragraphs written by William Farr nearly a century ago.

"The causes of death were tabulated in the early Bills of Mortality (Tables mortuaires) alphabetically; and this course has the advantage of not raising any of those nice questions in which it is vain to expect physicians and statists to agree unanimously. But statistics is eminent-
ly a science of classification; and it is evident, on glancing at the sub-
ject cursorily, that any classification that brings together in groups
diseases that have considerable affinity, or that are liable to be con-
founded with each other, is likely to facilitate the deduction of general
principles.

"Classification is a method of generalization. Several classifica-
tions may, therefore, be used with advantage; and the physician, the path-
ologist, or the jurist, each from his own point of view, may legitimately
classify the diseases and the causes of death in the way that he thinks
best adapted to facilitate his inquiries, and to yield general results.

"The medical practitioner may found his main divisions of diseases on their treatment as medical or surgical; the pathologist, on the nature of the morbid action or product; the anatomist, or the physiologist on the tissues and organs involved; the medical jurist, on the suddenness or the slowness of the death; and all these points well deserve attention in a statistical classification.

"In the eyes of national statist's the most important elements are,
however, brought into account in the ancient subdivision of diseases into
plagues, or epidemics and endemics-into diseases of common occurrence

*See Introduction, U. S. Mortality Statistics, 1907, page 21. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1909.

(sporadic diseases), which may be conveniently divided into three classes, and into injuries the immediate results of violence or of external causes."¹

A statistical classification of disease must be confined to a limited number of categories which will encompass the entire range of morbid conditions. The categories should be chosen so that they will facilitate the statistical study of disease phenomena. A specific disease entity should have a separate title in the classification only when its separation is warranted because the frequency of its occurrence or its importance as a morbid condition justifies its isolation as a separate category. On the other hand many titles in the classification will refer to groups of separate but usually related morbid conditions. Every disease or morbid condition, however, must have a definite and appropriate place as an inclusion in one of the categories of the statistical classification. A few items of the statistical list will be residual titles for other and miscellaneous conditions which cannot be classified under the more specific titles. These miscellaneous categories should be kept to a minimum.

Before a statistical classification can be put into actual use, it is necessary that decision be made as to the inclusions for each category. These terms should be arranged as a tabular list under each title and an alphabetical index should be prepared. If medical nomenclature was uniform and standard, such a task would be simple and quite direct. Actually the doctors who practice and who will be making entries in medical records or writing medical certificates of death were educated at hundreds of medical schools and over a period of more than fifty years. As a result the medical entries on sickness records, hospital records, and death certificates are bound to be of mixed terminology which cannot be modernized or standardized by the wave of any magician's wand. All of these terms, good and bad, must be provided for as

inclusions in a statistical classification.

The construction of a practical scheme of classification of disease and injury for general statistical use involves various compromises. Efforts to provide a statistical classification upon a strictly logical arrangement of morbid conditions have failed in the past. The various titles will represent a series of necessary compromises between classifications based on etiology, anatomical site, age, and circumstance of onset as well as the quality of information available on medical reports. Adjustments must also be made to meet the varied requirements of vital statistics offices, hospitals of different types, medical services of the armed forces, social insurance organizations, sickness surveys, and numerous other agencies. While no single classification will fit the specialized needs for all these purposes, it should provide a common basis of classification for general statistical use.

Historical Review

Early history.—Sir George H. Knibbs,² the eminent Australian Statistician, credited Francois Bossier deLacroix (1706-1777), better known as Sauvages, with the first attempt to classify diseases systematically. Sauvages' comprehensive treatise was published under the title "Nosologia Methodica." A contemporary of Sauvages was the great methodologist Linnaeus (1707-1778) one of whose treatises was entitled "Genera Morborum." At the beginning of the 19th century the classification of disease in most general use was one by William Cullen (1710-1790) of Edinburgh which was published in 1785 under the title, "Synopsis Nosologiae Methodicae."

The statistical study of disease, however, began, for all practical purposes, with the work of John Graunt on the London Bills of Mortality a century

earlier. The kind of classification which this pioneer had at his disposal is exemplified by his attempt to estimate the proportion of liveborn children who died before reaching the age of 6 years, no records of age at death being then available. He took all deaths classed as thrush, convulsions, rickets, teeth and worms, abortives, chrysomes, infants, livergrown, and overlaid and added to them half the deaths classed as smallpox, swinepox, measles, and worms without convulsions. Despite the crudity of this classification his estimate of a 36 percent mortality before the age of 6 years appears from later evidence to have been a good one. While three centuries have contributed something to the scientific accuracy of disease classification, there are many who doubt the usefulness of attempts to compile statistics of disease or even causes of death because of the difficulties of classification. To these, one can quote Professor Major Greenwood,³ "The scientific purist, who will wait for medical statistics until they are nosologically exact, is no wiser than Horace's rustic waiting for the river to flow away."

Fortunately for the progress of preventive medicine, the General Register Office of England and Wales, at its inception in 1837, found in William Farr (1807-1883)—its first medical statistician—a man who not only made the best possible use of the imperfect classifications of disease available at the time but labored to secure better classification and international uniformity in their use.

Farr found the classification of Cullen in use in the public services of his day. It had not been revised so as to embody the advances of medical science nor was it deemed by him to be satisfactory for statistical purposes. In the first Annual Report of the Registrar-General, therefore, he discussed the principles that should govern a statistical classification of disease and

urged the adoption of a uniform classification in the following paragraph that has been quoted so regularly in both the British and American Manuals of the International List of Causes of Death:

"The advantages of a uniform statistical nomenclature, however imperfect, are so obvious, that it is surprising no attention has been paid to its enforcement in Bills of Mortality. Each disease has, in many instances, been denoted by three or four terms, and each term has been applied to as many different diseases: vague, inconvenient names have been employed, or complications have been registered instead of primary diseases. The nomenclature is of as much importance in this department of inquiry as weights and measures in the physical sciences, and should be settled without delay."⁴

Both nomenclature and statistical classification received constant study and consideration by Farr in his annual "Letters" to the Registrar-General published in the Annual Reports of the Registrar-General. The utility of a uniform classification of causes of death was so strongly recognized at the first International Statistical Congress held at Brussels in 1853, that it requested Dr. William Farr and Dr. Marc d'Espine of Geneva to prepare "une nomenclature uniforme des causes de deces applicable a tous les pays."⁵ At the next Congress at Paris in 1855 Farr and d'Espine submitted two separate lists which were based on very different principles. Farr's classification was arranged under five groups, Epidemic diseases, Constitutional (general) diseases, Local diseases arranged according to anatomical site, Developmental diseases, and diseases that are the direct result of violence. D'Espine classified diseases according to their nature (gouty, herpetic, haematic, etc.). The Congress adopted a compromise list of 139 rubrics. In 1864, this classification was revised at Paris "sur le modele de celle de W. Farr," and was subsequently revised in 1874, 1880, and 1886. Although there was never any universal acceptance of this classification, the general arrangement including the principle of classifying diseases by anatomical site proposed by Farr has survived as

the basis of the International List of Causes of Death.

Adoption of International List of Causes of Death.—The International Statistical Institute, the successor to the International Statistical Congress, at its meeting in Vienna in 1891, charged a committee, of which Dr. Jacques Bertillon (1851-1922), Chef des Travaux Statistiques de la ville de Paris was chairman, with the preparation of a classification of causes of death. It is of interest to note that Bertillon was the grandson of Dr. Achille Guillard, a noted botanist and statistician, who had introduced the resolution requesting Farr and d'Espine to prepare a uniform classification at the First Statistical Congress in 1853. The report of this committee was presented by Bertillon at the meeting of the International Statistical Institute at Chicago in 1893 and adopted by it. The classification prepared by Bertillon was based on the classification of causes of death used by the City of Paris, which since its revision in 1885, represented a synthesis of English, German, and Swiss classifications. The classification was based on the principle, adopted by Farr, of distinguishing between general diseases and those localized to a particular organ or anatomical site. In accordance with the instructions of the Vienna Congress made at the suggestion of Dr. L. Guillaume, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Statistics of Switzerland, Bertillon included three classifications: the first, an abridged classification of 44 titles; the second, a classification of 99 titles; and the third, a classification of 161 titles.

The Bertillon Classification of Causes of Death, as it was at first called, received general approval and was adopted by several countries as well as by many cities. The classification was first used in North America by Dr. Jesus E. Monjaras for the statistics of San Luis de Potosi, Mexico.⁶ In 1898, the American Public Health Association at its meeting in Ottawa, Canada, recommended the adoption of the Bertillon Classification by registrars of Canada,

Mexico, and the United States. The Association further suggested that the classification be revised every 10 years.

At the meeting of the International Statistical Institute at Christiania in 1899, Dr. Bertillon presented a report on the progress of the classification including the recommendations of the American Public Health Association for decennial revisions. The International Statistical Institute then adopted the following resolution:

"The International Statistical Institute, convinced of the necessity of using in the different countries comparable nomenclatures,

Learns with pleasure of the adoption by all the statistical offices of North America, by some of those of South America, and by some in Europe, of the system of cause of death nomenclature presented in 1893,

Insists vigorously that this system of nomenclature be adopted in principle and without revision, by all the statistical institutions of Europe,

Approves, at least in its general lines, the system of decennial revision proposed by the American Public Health Association,

Urge the statistical offices who have not yet adhered, to do so without delay, and to contribute to the comparability of the cause of death nomenclature."⁷

The French Government, therefore, convoked at Paris in August 1900 the first International Conference for the revision of the Bertillon or International Classification of Causes of Death. Delegates from 26 countries attended this Conference. A detailed classification of causes of death consisting of 179 groups and an abridged classification of 35 groups were adopted on August 21, 1900. The desirability of decennial revisions was recognized and the French Government was requested to call the next meeting in 1910. Actually the next conference was held in 1909 and the Government of France called succeeding conferences in 1920, 1929, and 1938.

Dr. Bertillon continued as the guiding force in the promotion of the International List of Causes of Death and the revisions of 1900, 1910, and 1920 were carried out under his leadership. As Secretary-General of the Interna-

tional Conference, he sent out the provisional revision for 1920 to more than 500 persons, asking for comments. His death in 1922 left the International Conference without a guiding hand.

At the 1923 session of the International Statistical Institute, M. Michael Huber, Bertillon's successor in France, recognized this lack of leadership and introduced a resolution for the International Statistical Institute to restate the 1893 resolution regarding cause-of-death classification and consequent preparation for revisions. As a result, the Mixed Commission composed of an equal number of representatives from the International Statistical Institute and the Health Organization of the League of Nations was created to draft the proposals for the fourth (1929) and fifth (1938) revisions of the International List of Causes of Death.

The Fifth International Conference.—The Fifth International Conference for the Revision of the International List of Causes of Death, like the preceding conferences, was convened by the Government of France and was held at Paris in October 1938. The Conference approved three lists, a detailed list of 200 titles, an intermediate list of 87 titles and an abridged list of 44 titles. Apart from bringing the lists up to date in accordance with the progress of science, particularly in the chapter on infective and parasitic diseases and changes in the chapters on puerperal conditions and on accidents, the Conference made as few changes as possible in the contents, number, and even numbering of the items. A list of causes of stillbirths was also drawn up and approved by the Conference.

As regards classification of diseases for morbidity statistics, the Conference recognized the growing necessity for a corresponding list of diseases to meet the statistical needs of widely differing organizations, such as health

insurance organizations, hospitals, military medical statistics, health administrations, and similar agencies. The following resolution therefore was adopted:

"International List of Diseases.

In view of the importance of the compilation of international lists of diseases corresponding to the international lists of causes of death,

The Conference recommends that the Joint Committee appointed by the International Institute of Statistics and the Health Organization of the League of Nations undertake, as in 1929, the preparation of international lists of diseases, in conjunction with experts and representatives of the organizations specially concerned.

Pending the compilation of international lists of diseases, the Conference recommends that the various National lists in use should, as far as possible, be brought into line with the detailed International List of Causes of Death (the numbers of the chapters, headings and sub-headings in the said List being given in brackets)."⁸

The Conference further recommended that the United States Government continue its studies of the statistical treatment of joint causes of death in the following resolution:

"Death Certificate and Selection of Cause of Death where more than One Cause is given (Joint Causes).

The Conference:

Whereas, in 1929, the United States Government was good enough to undertake the study of the means of unifying the methods of selection of the main cause of death to be tabulated in those cases where two or more causes are mentioned on the death certificate,

And whereas, the numerous surveys completed or in the course of preparation in several countries reveal the importance of this problem, which has not yet been solved,

And whereas, according to these surveys, the international comparability of death rates from the various diseases requires, not only the solution of the problem of the selection of the main tabulated cause of death, but also the solution of a number of other questions,

(1) Warmly thanks the United States Government for the work it has accomplished or promoted in this connection;

(2) Requests the United States Government to continue its investigations during the next ten years, in cooperation with other countries and organizations, on a slightly wider basis, and

(3) Suggests that, for these future investigations, the United States Government should set up a Sub-Committee comprising representatives of countries and organizations participating in the investigations undertaken in this connection."⁸

Previous Classifications of Diseases for Morbidity Statistics.—In the discussion so far, classification of disease has been presented almost wholly in relation to cause-of-death statistics. Farr, however, recognized that it was desirable "to extend the same system of nomenclature to diseases which, though not fatal, cause disability in the population, and now figure in the tables of the diseases of armies, navies, hospitals, prisons, lunatic asylums, public institutions of every kind, and sickness societies, as well as in the census of countries like Ireland, where diseases of all the people are enumerated".⁹ In his "Report on Nomenclature and Statistical Classification of Diseases" presented to the Second International Statistical Congress, he therefore included in the general list of diseases the greater part of those diseases that affect health as well as diseases that are fatal. At the Fourth International Statistical Congress held at London in 1860, Florence Nightingale urged the adoption of Farr's classification of diseases for the tabulation of hospital morbidity in a paper entitled, "Proposals for a Uniform Plan of Hospital Statistics."¹⁰

At the First International Conference at Paris in 1900 to revise the Bertillon Classification of Causes of Death, a parallel classification of diseases for use in statistics of sickness was adopted. Such a parallel list was also adopted at the second conference in 1909. The extra categories for non-fatal diseases were formed by subdivision of certain rubrics of the cause-of-death classification into two or three disease groups each of these being designated by a letter. The translation in English of the Second Decennial Revision published by the U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor in 1910 was entitled "International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death." Later revisions incorporated some of the groups into the detailed International List

of Causes of Death. The Fourth International Conference adopted a classification of illness which differed from the detailed International List of Causes of Death only by the addition of further subdivisions of 12 titles. These International Classifications of Illnesses, however, have failed to receive general acceptance as they provided only a limited expansion of the basic cause of death list.

At the 1938 International Conference the Canadian delegate introduced a morbidity list similar to the Standard Morbidity Code adopted by the Dominion Council of Health of Canada in 1936. Although no action was taken on this specific proposal, the Fifth International Conference adopted the resolution quoted previously.

In the absence of a uniform classification of diseases that could be used satisfactorily for statistics of illness, many countries have found it necessary to prepare such lists. These should not be confused with disease nomenclatures such as the Nomenclature of Diseases of the Royal College of Physicians of London or the Standard Nomenclature of Diseases now published by the American Medical Association. The former traces its lineage back to a resolution of the Royal College of Physicians of London on July 9, 1857, but the first edition of this nomenclature did not appear until 1869. Its purpose, as pointed out in the preface of this edition, was to provide authoritative medical terminology: "for perfecting the statistical registration of diseases, with a view to the discovery of statistical truths concerning their history, nature, and phenomena, the want of a generally recognized Nomenclature of Diseases has long been felt as an indispensable condition." The Nomenclature has been revised periodically (1885, 1896, 1906, 1918, 1931 and 1946) and has afforded a continual basis of authority for British physicians in the use of medical terms.

Until recently, there has been no similar authoritative nomenclature in the United States. Numerous hospital nomenclatures, such as that of the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, have had extensive use. In 1919, the U. S. Bureau of the Census published a Standard Nomenclature of Diseases and Pathological Conditions, Injuries, and Poisonings for the United States which was an attempted consolidation of eight nomenclatures, then largely in use. Early in the history of the American Medical Association efforts were made in the direction of a nomenclature. An American Nomenclature of Diseases was actually prepared in 1872 but the work was discontinued until the Association took over the Standard Nomenclature of Diseases in 1937. The work on this latter nomenclature was initiated on March 22, 1928, when the National Conference on Nomenclature of Diseases was formed. The basic plan of this Nomenclature was adopted at the Second National Conference on Nomenclature on November 24, 1930. The first printing appeared in 1932, the first edition in 1933, and a second edition in 1935. In 1937, the American Medical Association took over the responsibility of periodic revisions and the third edition which included a standard Nomenclature of Operations as well appeared in 1943. Such standard nomenclatures, as pointed out in the preface of the first edition of the British Nomenclature, are a great aid in the "statistical registration of diseases" but cannot because of their very nature serve as statistical classifications.

On the other hand, there were published, in England and the United States in 1944, provisional classifications of diseases and injuries for the tabulation of morbidity statistics that meet to a large extent the criteria already laid down for such lists. The English classification was prepared by the Committee on Hospital Morbidity Statistics of the Medical Research Council which was created in January 1942. It is entitled "A Provisional Classification of

Diseases and Injuries for Use in Compiling Morbidity Statistics." It was prepared for the purpose of providing a scheme for collecting and recording statistics of patients admitted to hospitals of Great Britain, using a standard classification of diseases and injuries. It has been in use by the Ministry of Health in the classification of all Emergency Medical Service Records, the Ministry of Pensions, hospitals, and other agencies in England.

Somewhat earlier the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service and the Director of the U. S. Bureau of the Census published in the Public Health Reports for August 30, 1940, a list of diseases and injuries for tabulation of morbidity statistics. The code was prepared by the Division of Public Health Methods of the Public Health Service in cooperation with a committee of consultants appointed by the Surgeon General. A Manual for Coding Causes of Illness according to this Diagnosis Code for Tabulating Morbidity Statistics, consisting of the diagnosis code, a tabular list of inclusions, and an alphabetical index, was published in 1944. The code is in use in several hospitals, a large number of voluntary hospital insurance plans, medical care plans, and in special studies by other agencies in the United States.

The general framework of these two classifications followed closely that of the latest International List of Causes of Death. Furthermore, the similarity of the two classifications was so great that one could not but conclude that a uniform classification for use in both countries could be easily developed.

United States Committee on Joint Causes of Death

In compliance with the resolution of the Fifth International Conference, the Secretary of State of the United States appointed the present United States Committee on Joint Causes of Death and requested the Governments of Canada and

Great Britain to designate official representatives as members or advisers. Dr. Y. Biraud, Head of the Epidemiological Intelligence Service, Health Section of the League of Nations, also accepted membership on the Committee. Two meetings of this Committee have been held in Washington, D. C. on December 11-13, 1945; and February 11, 1946. The Committee decided that before taking up the matter of joint causes it would be advantageous to consider classification of disease from the point of view of morbidity and mortality since the joint cause problem pertains to both types of statistics.

The Committee took cognizance of that part of the resolution of the last International Conference on International List of Diseases that recommended that the "various National Lists in use should, as far as possible, be brought in line with the detailed International List of Causes of Death." It recognized that the classification of sickness and injury is closely linked with the classification of causes of death. The view that they are fundamentally different arises from the erroneous belief that the International List is a classification of terminal causes, whereas it is in fact based upon the morbid condition which initiated the train of events ultimately resulting in death. The Committee believed that, in order to utilize fully both morbidity and mortality statistics, the classification of diseases for both purposes should be not only comparable but if possible there should be a single list.

Furthermore, an increasing number of statistical organizations are processing medical records involving both sickness and death. Even in organizations which compile only morbidity statistics fatal, as well as nonfatal, cases must be coded. A single list, therefore, greatly facilitates the coding operations in such offices. It also provides a common base for comparison of morbidity and mortality statistics, which does not now exist. At the first meet-

ing, therefore, the Committee appointed a subcommittee to prepare a draft of a classification that might be used for the statistical coding of both records of illness and causes of death.

The subcommittee reported back to the Committee at its meeting on February 11, 1946. The present volume presents a draft of a "Proposed Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death" which received the approval of the Committee and is believed to provide a single classification that will serve the statistical needs of those concerned with either morbidity or mortality statistics.

Principles Underlying the Proposed Morbidity and Mortality List

A classification of diseases and injuries designed for such a dual purpose must necessarily differ in content from that of the International List of Causes of Death. The experience of the Committee of the Medical Research Council and that of the U. S. Public Health Service and the U. S. Bureau of the Census in the development of the statistical classifications previously mentioned showed clearly, however, that the general structure of the International List was a useful frame around which a morbidity classification could be evolved. Likewise, the Standard Morbidity Code of the Dominion Council of Health of Canada has indicated that the general structure of the International List can be followed for morbidity classification. The main subdivisions of this code represent the main chapters of the 1929 Revision of the International List of Causes of Death. The order of diseases follows the order of the International List with additional items added for recording diseases not given a specific category in the International List. The basic framework of the International List furthermore has withstood the test of well over a half century of use in numerous countries throughout the world. The very fact that the general ar-

angement has not been changed substantially in that time suggests that it is difficult to improve upon it as a working basis for disease statistics.

For the classification to be suitable for cause-of-death statistics, it was considered desirable to make provision for certain categories which would permit comparability with important titles of the present International List. It did not seem essential, however, that there should be strict comparability for each individual subdivision. It must be remembered that when one compares the frequency of a disease or cause of death now and twenty years ago, one is not really comparing the actual frequency of that particular disease but the frequency with which a particular term is used to describe a diseased status by observers differing in their education and medical outlook by a period of twenty years.

In giving an outline of the general principles underlying the proposed morbidity and mortality list, it is well to consider first what has been attempted. The aim, it is again repeated, has been to produce a classification for statistical purposes and not a nomenclature of diseases and injuries; that is to say, not every condition receives a particular rubric or number but there is a place or number to which every condition can be referred and this has been achieved by the method of selective grouping. For instance, a broad group of conditions such as the psychoses is given a two-figure number and is then divided into eight categories corresponding to fairly well defined types of psychoses and lastly there is a ninth or residual category to which the psychoses which are not already characterized or are ill-defined can be allocated. The principles of determining what conditions should be specified as definite subgroups are based on frequency, importance, and clarity of characterization of the condition. The question as to how satisfactory these subdivisions are will be tested under the principle that the number of conditions allocated to

the miscellaneous or ill-defined category must not be unduly large. In order that the distribution of the conditions to the various categories should be carried out uniformly by all users of the classification, it will be necessary to use the tabular list and index which will appear as Part II and Part III of the Proposed Classification.

Nature of Proposed Classification

The taxonomic philosophy of the classification has been somewhat eclectic as no strictly systematic classification is really practicable, but in broad groups it has, in general, followed the principles of the International List of Causes of Death. The classification deals first with conditions caused by well-defined infective agents, then neoplasms, then general diseases, and then arranges the remaining diseases in relation to their principal anatomical site of occurrence, and concludes with injuries. In the details, however, departures have been made from the International List of Causes of Death whenever it seemed expedient either from the point of view of arrangement or from expansion. A new form of grouping in certain conditions has been adopted to characterize the late effects which may remain as a serious residual disorder of function quite distinct from the original disease or injury. Examples in which this method has been adopted are the late effects of poliomyelitis, of rickets, and of injuries.

The proposed classification consists primarily of a reasonably short list of 100 groups and a more detailed list of 742 or 784 categories depending on whether injuries are classified according to the external cause of the injury or to its nature. A decimal system of numbering has been adopted in which the detailed categories are designated by a 3-digit number. The first and second digits of the 3-digit number designate important or summary groups and the

third digit subdivides these into more definite categories that frequently represent specific diseases.

The decimal system represents a departure from the combined number and letter subdivisions that have characterized the system used in the International List of Causes of Death. The numbering system adopted in this list results in greater flexibility and utility since (1) it automatically provides an abridged list of significant groupings through the use of the first two digits, (2) it permits the introduction of new categories without upsetting the basic numbering of other categories, and (3) it provides economy of operation, both clerical and mechanical. The latter is of particular importance in statistical organizations using modern tabulating equipment and handling large volumes of records.

The numbering system has been designed purposely as a closed system; that is, the third digit under each 2-digit category begins with "0" and continues consecutively for the number of categories in that group. No vacant numbers are left except at the end of a 2-digit group. Such a procedure appears advisable in order that the detailed classification represented by the 3-digit code will remain uniform. Changes in these categories should be adopted only when the classification is revised by agreement of the countries using the classification.

Many of the 3-digit categories are further subdivided into more detailed subcategories, often on a different axis of classification. The numbers for these subcategories represent decimal subdivisions of the 3-digit code. These subcategories may be considered optional. Any organization requiring more detailed subdivision than that provided in the classification should use the fourth digit for additional subclasses. If such subdivisions are created, it is recommended that letters instead of numbers be used, especially in publica-

tion, to designate the additional groups. In this manner it will be clear that the item is not a part of the classification scheme as presented here. Such fourth digit subdivisions, of course, must include only those conditions that are included in the 3-digit category of which it forms a subdivision.

In the present scheme there are 17 main sections as compared with 18 sections of the International List of Causes of Death. Senility and ill-defined conditions have been combined into a single section instead of representing two main groups as in the International List. Section V, "Chronic Poisoning and Intoxication", of the International List of Causes of Death has been eliminated and the conditions included in the 3 groups of that section of the International List are assigned elsewhere in the present classification. In its place, a new section V, "Mental Diseases, Psychoneuroses, and Personality Disorders," has been established.

For section XVII, "Accidents and Violence," the Committee has adopted a dual system of classification. This section has always been one of the most troublesome in the International List of Causes of Death. The difficulties arise because there are several axes of classification of statistical interest; namely, circumstances of accident or means of injury, and nature of injury. Each of these represents important aspects of injuries, although in a particular analysis one axis may be more important than another. As a consequence, this section has always represented compromises that were unsatisfactory at times, usually because the categories were not mutually exclusive.

In building a single code for use in morbidity and mortality statistics, the classification problem of section XVII has been attacked boldly and a dual classification proposed. One classification is on the basis of nature of injury which is the principal axis of the previous chapters of the classification. The other classification is based on the means of injury or as it has

been called "external cause." In order to distinguish which classification is used, the letter N (Nature of Injury) has been placed before the code numbers of the first classification and the letter E (External cause) has been placed before the code numbers of the second classification. Both classifications should be considered as integral parts of the "Proposed Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death."

Too much importance should not be attached to the broad section headings of the code. Their significance has been minimized by not including the 17 sections as integral parts of the numbering scheme. This procedure seems desirable because the Committee recognized that the broad sections of the International List of Causes of Death have never represented a consistent enough collection of disease conditions to form statistically stable and usable categories. Every revision in the past has shifted diseases from one section to another in such a fashion that the groups have seldom remained comparable over long periods of years. The sections have been retained, however, as they show the general structure of the classification and its similarity to that of the International List of Causes of Death.

Description of Proposed Classification According to Sections

A review of the proposed classification section by section will indicate the nature of the broad groups and offer an opportunity to point out any special features or any departures from the International List of Causes of Death.* References in this discussion are largely to the summary or 2-digit groups but it should be borne in mind that although a specific disease condition may be classified here with other disease conditions in the summary category, it ap-

*Fifth revision (1938) with letter subdivisions as given in the official report of the International Conference.¹¹

pears as a specific subdivision in the 3-digit code. A detailed comparison of the proposed classification and the International List of Causes of Death can be made only by a study of the actual inclusions of each 3-digit category with the inclusions of each title of the International List. Such a comparison can be made by the use of the Tabular List which will be published shortly as Part II of the present classification.

I. Infective and Parasitic Diseases

The number of classes for this section has been greatly increased over the number provided in the International List of Causes of Death. The inclusions, however, have remained essentially the same although the order is somewhat rearranged from the traditional international order of typhoid fever, plague, cholera, etc. The diseases in this section have been assigned 14 2-digit numbers, each of which would have epidemiological or statistical significance. The result has been a regrouping of the diseases as they appear in the International List of Causes of Death. For example, typhoid fever, para-typhoid fever, and cholera have been grouped with the dysenteries to form a 2-digit group "Infectious diseases commonly arising in intestinal tract."

The main items that have been brought to the section from other chapters are streptococcal sore throat, infectious hepatitis, rheumatic fever and chorea, trachoma and infectious keratoconjunctivitis, scabies, pediculosis and herpes simplex, and Addison's disease unless specified as nontuberculous. On the other hand the section has lost influenza and Hodgkin's disease.

The first group (00) is assigned to tuberculosis of the respiratory system. No attempt is made to subdivide pulmonary tuberculosis as this is a matter where different countries are bound by the special grading or classi-

*Fifth revision (1938) with letter subdivisions as given in the official report of the International Conference.¹¹

fication of their official or nonofficial public health organizations. However, provision was made for cases such as are often found in surveys in which there is radiological evidence suggestive of tuberculosis but no evidence of active disease. The next group (01) consists of other forms of tuberculosis; miliary tuberculosis is allocated to the predominant organ involved, a method which has defects as well as advantages, and all cases of suprarenal cortical insufficiency unless specified as nontuberculous are allocated to tuberculosis of the adrenal glands. Boeck's sarcoidosis has been given a 4-digit rubric within the subgroup of disseminated tuberculosis. This may well be considered unjustified, yet there is increasing evidence of the affinity of sarcoidosis with a mycobacterial infection which made such a decision seem not unreasonable.

Groups (02) and (03) are allocated to venereal diseases. The general arrangement of "02-syphilis and its sequelae" follows closely that of the International List except that provision is made in the category "latent syphilis" for those cases in which a serological reaction is found to be suggestive of past spirochetal infection although there is no clinical evidence of disease. In group "03-gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases," there is a category "late effects of gonococcal infection" for urethral strictures and other cicatricial lesions consequent to gonorrhea but with no evidence of active infection. Typhoid fever, paratyphoid fevers, the dysenteries, and other infections commonly arising in the intestinal tract form group "04-infectious diseases commonly arising in intestinal tract." Brucellosis has been included as a specific category of this group.

Group "05-streptococcal diseases and septicemia" is a new class that brings together scarlet fever, streptococcal sore throat, erysipelas, and also the septicemias except puerperal. Streptococcal pneumonia and other localized

streptococcal infections have been left in their respective anatomical sections.

With the exception of pneumonia and other bacterial infections of the respiratory system and infections of the skin, the remainder of the bacterial diseases form group "06-diphtheria, whooping cough, and meningococcal and other bacterial diseases." Most diseases are assigned a specific category so that the residual group "069-other bacterial diseases" will have relatively few inclusions.

"Spirochetal diseases, except syphilis," are included in group (07). Groups (08) and (09) include most of the diseases attributable to filtrable viruses. The exceptions are influenza, virus pneumonia, common cold, and diarrhea of the newborn. Group (10) is "typhus and other rickettsial diseases," and "malaria" forms group (11). "Parasitic diseases due to other protozoa and helminths" compose group (12). "Fungus infections and other infective and parasitic diseases" including scabies and pediculosis make up group (13). The concluding group (14) of the section has been assigned to "rheumatic fever."

II. Neoplasms

Section II (groups 15 to 24) deals with neoplasms and except for the change in title has followed the arrangement of the International List. Because of their frequency as morbidity causes, the number of categories assigned to benign neoplasms has been increased from 5 in the International List to 20 classes in the present classification. For certain sites such as the lungs, liver, bones, and lymph nodes which are frequently the seat of metastatic neoplasms, separate categories have been provided for primary and secondary malignant neoplasms of these organs. Between the malignant and benign neoplasm groups, there has been inserted group (21) to include lymphosarcoma, Hodgkin's disease, and leukemia.

III. Allergic, Endocrine, Metabolic, Nutritional, and other General Diseases

A new feature of this section has been the bringing together in one 2-digit group (25) such allergic disorders as hay fever, asthma, angioneurotic edema, urticaria, allergic eczema, anaphylactic shock, and serum sickness, each condition forming a specific 3-digit category. Rheumatic fever has been transferred to infective diseases (section I) and chronic rheumatism to section XIII, "Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Movement."

IV. Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs

The only significant change in this section has been the loss through transfer of the leukemias to a special group inserted between malignant and benign neoplasms. The remaining conditions form a single 2-digit group (30) which has nine categories.

V. Mental Diseases, Psychoneuroses, and Personality Disorders

This is a new section consisting of three main groups: "31-psychoses", "32-psychoneuroses," and "33-psychopathic personality and mental deficiency." The first group (31) includes all psychoses except "general paralysis of insane" which remains as a specific category (025) in group "02-syphilis and its sequelae," and "psychosis of pregnancy and the puerperium" for which there is provided a specific class (648) in section XI. Probably no classification of the second group, "32-psychoneuroses," would meet with universal approval. The specific classes provide for the more common neuroses that are classified. The third group (33) excludes simple adult maladjustments and primary childhood behavior disorders. Specific categories have been provided for these conditions in section XVI, "Senility and Ill-defined Conditions," because of the vague and transitory character of most of these conditions.

The titles of old section V of the International List of Causes of Death

which included chronic poisonings and intoxication have been discarded. Of these titles, chronic alcoholism has been included in part as a specific item, "316-alcoholic psychosis," and in part as "334-alcoholic addiction" within the new section. In the same manner, chronic poisoning due to a habit forming drug, constitutes a specific class, "335-drug addiction" of this section. Acute alcoholism and other chronic poisonings have been transferred to section XVII, "Accidents and Violence."

VI. Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs

The transfer of mental diseases and mental deficiency to section V actually will have little effect on the comparability of causes of death. Most mental diseases do not appear as causes of death and therefore their exclusion from section VI will not alter to any extent the number of deaths classified here. The first group (34) brings together the inflammatory diseases of the central nervous system. In this group, a specific category (344) has been provided for late effects of intracranial abscess or pyogenic infection which will include acquired hydrocephalus. The second group (35) of this section includes all intracranial lesions of vascular origin and provision is made in a specific category (354) for late effects of such lesions.

The detail of the remainder of this section has been greatly expanded to provide specific classes for the numerous morbid conditions that belong to diseases of the nervous system and sense organs, but are seldom the cause of death. Group (36) provides for "diseases of the cranial, sympathetic, and peripheral nerves" excluding diseases of nerves to eye muscle and optic and acoustic nerves. Eight categories are provided for this group. The remaining diseases of the nervous system form group (37) which has 10 subdivisions. Epilepsy is included as a specific class in this group. The old International

List title "Convulsions (under 5 years of age)" has been transferred to a less prominent position in section XVI, "Senility and Ill-defined Conditions."

Any classification of diseases for morbidity statistics must make adequate provision for diseases of the eye. A single title has sufficed in the cause-of-death list. The present classification provides 19 specific categories collected into two groups, "38-inflammatory diseases of eye and adnexa" and "39-noninflammatory diseases and conditions of eye." Trachoma (095) and infectious keratoconjunctivitis (096.1) have been included in the section on infective diseases. Group (40) provides seven specific categories for diseases of the ear and mastoid process.

The concluding group (41) of this section provides for recording blindness, deafness, and loss of other senses. This group will include impairments of special senses believed to be congenital but will exclude impaired vision due to refractive errors. The group will not be used ordinarily for primary death or morbidity classification.

VII. Diseases of the Circulatory System

The cardiologist commonly considers heart diseases from three points of view—the functional circulatory changes, the anatomical alterations in the heart, and the etiological or pathogenesis of the condition. No single axis of classification is met either on death certificates or in medical records. The proposed classification is, therefore, a compromise. The first group (42) which is designated "chronic rheumatic heart disease" collects together those types of chronic heart disease that are rheumatic or are believed to be rheumatic in origin. The five subdivisions of this group are made on an anatomical basis.

Group (43) provides three classes: "430-arterioclerotic heart disease,"

"431-hypertensive cardiovascular disease," and "432-other myocardial degeneration." Differences in American and English terminology and practice, as is shown by the diagnoses included in the Standard Nomenclature of Diseases of the American Medical Association and in the Nomenclature of Diseases of the Royal Society of Physicians, have made it difficult to provide an entirely satisfactory division of this group.

Other diseases of the heart are included in group (44). In addition to three groups for heart disease in this section, specific categories are provided elsewhere in the classification for syphilitic heart disease (023), congenital malformation of heart (753), and heart disease associated with active rheumatic fever (141).

"Diseases of arteries" form group (45) which consists of eight specific categories. Included as one of these classes is "hypertensive vascular disease" (450) which includes also arteriosclerosis with hypertension, and essential hypertension.

The last group (46) provides for diseases of veins and other diseases of the circulatory system. There are seven subdivisions for diseases of the veins and a single class (467) for other diseases of the circulatory system. The latter includes noninfective diseases of the lymphatic system, rupture of undefined blood vessels, and diseases of capillaries. Lymphadenitis and lymphangitis have been transferred to group "69-infections of skin, subcutaneous tissue, and lymph glands," because of the difficulty of separation of these conditions from local infections of the skin.

VIII. Diseases of the Respiratory System

Section VIII, "Diseases of the Respiratory System," departs quite widely from the International List. In the latter, influenza is included among the

infectious diseases. Most of the infections of the upper respiratory tract and pneumonia, however, are included in section VIII of the International List. The exceptions are septic sore throat and diseases of the pharynx and tonsils which are included in section IX, "Diseases of the Digestive System," of the International List of Causes of Death. The Committee gave much consideration as to whether influenza and pneumonia should not be included among the infectious diseases. The close association between influenza and the acute upper respiratory infections, many of which are often of unknown etiology, makes it desirable to have these conditions close together in any classification. Moreover, it appears best to have all infections of the respiratory system except tuberculosis in the present section. The first three groups, (47), (48), and (49), are devoted, therefore, to infections of the respiratory system.

The first group (47), brings together all the upper respiratory infections except streptococcal sore throat. Acute tonsillitis and pharyngitis have been brought into this group from the diseases of the digestive system in which they are classified in the International List. The next group "48-influenza" includes all conditions specified as due to influenza even though in some instances nonrespiratory manifestations only are mentioned in the record.

The pneumonias comprise group (49). The classical anatomical subdivisions have been retained with the provision for a separate category for primary atypical pneumonia. A bacteriologic classification would, no doubt, appear preferable but few death certificates and only certain medical records carry sufficient information to make such a classification practical. A bacteriologic classification may be added as a fourth digit, if it seems desirable.

Group (50) is allotted to bronchitis with three subdivisions indicating chronicity. Group (51) provides for the other diseases of the upper respira-

tory tract. Into this group have been brought the other diseases of the pharynx and tonsils instead of leaving them as part of section IX, "Diseases of the Digestive System" as is done in the International List. Two specific categories are provided for hypertrophy of the tonsils and adenoids; one (510) without mention of tonsillectomy and the other (511) with mention of tonsillectomy. Other diseases of the lungs and pleura make up the last group (52) of this chapter.

IX. Diseases of the Digestive System

The transfer of streptococcal sore throat to section I, "Infective and Parasitic Diseases," and the transfer of diseases of the pharynx and tonsils to section VIII, "Diseases of the Respiratory System," represent the principal changes in the inclusions of this section as compared with the corresponding section of the International List. The number of divisions in the detailed list, however, has been greatly increased to provide satisfactory recording of morbidity falling into this group of diseases.

The first group (53) consists of diseases of the buccal cavity and esophagus. Five specific categories are devoted to diseases of the teeth and gums. The three following categories are: "535-stomatitis," "536-diseases of salivary glands," and "537-other diseases of buccal cavity." The last subdivision (538) is assigned to "diseases of esophagus."

Diseases of stomach and duodenum comprise group (54). Specific subdivisions are assigned to "ulcer of stomach" (540), "ulcer of duodenum" (541), and "gastrojejunal ulcer" (542). Three categories are devoted to the remaining diseases of the stomach and duodenum.

Group (55) is assigned to "appendicitis," and is followed by group "56-hernia of abdominal cavity." The latter group is subdivided according to the

type of hernia and each type is further classified on the fourth digit as to whether or not intestinal obstruction is mentioned.

Other diseases of the intestines and peritoneum comprise group (57). There are 10 detailed categories in this group. The first (570) provides for intestinal obstruction where there is no mention of hernia. Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except ulcerative colitis, make up the next subdivision (571). This category takes the place of the 2 titles of the International List devoted to diarrhea and enteritis since no age split is suggested. The category will exclude diarrhea of the newborn (764) which in the International List would have been assigned here unless associated with prematurity. Another subdivision is "572-chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis" which is followed by "573-functional disorders of intestines." The next 3 categories are assigned to diseases of rectum and anus, and the next 2 to peritonitis (577) and peritoneal adhesions (578), and then a final residual category "579-other diseases of intestines and peritoneum."

Group (58) includes diseases of the liver, gallbladder, and pancreas. The detailed subdivisions correspond to those of the International List.

I. Diseases of the Genito-urinary System

The first group, "59-nephritis," of this section with its subdivisions corresponds to three titles of the International List devoted to nephritis. The second group (60) corresponds to the next four titles of the International List but there has been some rearrangement of subdivisions with specific provisions made for hydronephrosis (601) and urethritis (607).

The first three subdivisions of group (61) are assigned to diseases of the prostate. The remaining four categories provide for diseases of other male genital organs, specific categories being assigned to hydrocele (613), orchitis and epididymitis (614), and redundant prepuce and phimosis (615).

Two major groups, "62-diseases of breast, ovary, and parametrium" and "63-diseases of uterus and other female genital organs," cover the diseases of the female genital organs. In all there are 15 specific categories to classify the diseases of this group. This is in contrast to a single title with 4 subdivisions which is devoted to these morbid conditions in the International List.

XI. Deliveries and Complication of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium

Section XI deals with obstetrical conditions and has been changed considerably from the arrangement used in the last revision of the International List. In the first place a list that is to serve for morbidity as well as mortality statistics should provide for normal deliveries as well as morbid conditions associated with pregnancy. In the present list, the classification depends upon whether the condition began during pregnancy, at the time of labor, or during the puerperium. The rigid differentiation set up in the 1938 revision of the International List between deaths occurring before or after delivery has been discarded, since this could not be used for a combined morbidity and mortality list. Furthermore, the classification used in the Fifth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death did not prove to be as workable as contemplated because of the inadequacy of medical certification.

The first group (64) includes all disorders arising during pregnancy although the condition may have been noted first during delivery. There are 10 specific categories. The next group (65) comprises 5 categories dealing with abortion. Groups (66) and (67) deal with deliveries. Group (66) consists of 1 category for deliveries without complications. A fourth digit subdivision is suggested for specifying whether the delivery was spontaneous, instrumental without surgery, surgical, or unspecified. Group (67) provides 9 specific

categories for deliveries with specified complications. The same fourth digit subdivisions are suggested for type of delivery as in the group of deliveries without complications.

The last group (68) of this section provides seven specific categories for complications arising during the puerperium.

XII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue

Section XII dealing with diseases of the skin and cellular tissue has been expanded from 3 categories specified in the International List to 30 specific categories forming 3 groups (69), (70), and (71) in the present classification. Expansion is obviously necessary to provide for the many morbid conditions that have no mortality but occur with considerable frequency in medical practice.

As has been noted already, scabies and pediculosis have been transferred from this section to section I, "Infective and Parasitic Diseases." Lymphadenitis and lymphangitis have been brought to this section in order that these conditions may appear in the same classification as cellulitis with which they are often associated.

The first group (69) provides 10 specific categories for infections of the skin, cellular tissue, and lymph glands. A fourth digit subdivision according to anatomical site is provided in case of boils and carbuncles (690), and for cellulitis and abscess without mention of lymphangitis (692) and with mention of lymphangitis (693). Because of their great frequency, a specific category is given to cellulitis of the finger and toe including onychia and perionychia (691).

The next group (70) provides 10 categories for various inflammatory dermatoses. Because of the large number and variety of these, fourth digit subdivisions are suggested for those occurring most frequently. Other diseases

of the skin and subcutaneous tissue are included in the last group (71) of this section. Here, again, a large number of fourth digit subdivisions are suggested to permit specification of the more common conditions.

XIII. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Movement

As in the previous section, the number of specific categories has been greatly increased over the number provided in the International List of Causes of Death. A further major difference in comparison with the International List has been the transfer to this section of chronic rheumatism and arthritis. These conditions form the first group (72) with subdivision into seven specific categories.

Other diseases of bones and joints make up the next group (73). There are 9 specific categories here. The final group (74) consists of the other diseases of the musculoskeletal system. This group has 10 miscellaneous but specific categories and includes conditions such as synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis as well as various types of deformities.

XIV. Congenital Malformations

This section consists of a single group (75) with 10 specific categories. While these include the important malformations specified in the International List, provision has been made for such nonfatal defects as cleft palate and harelip (754), undescended testicle (756), and congenital dislocation of hip (758).

XV. Diseases Peculiar to the First Month of Life

The title of section XV has been changed to "Diseases Peculiar to the First Month of Life." The title, "Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life" of the corresponding section of the International List has never been wholly

descriptive because the conditions included in the section were more characteristic of and occurred more frequently in the first month of life than in the first year of life. The present section, however, will continue to include all cases and deaths chargeable to the specified conditions included which may occur at any time during the first year of life.

The arrangement of the included terms has been changed from that of the International List. Instead of having a specific class "prematurity," each category has been subdivided on the fourth digit to indicate the mention or nonmention of prematurity. In all there are 15 specific categories. Two of these represent in part the following new inclusions for this section. A specific category, pneumonia of newborn (763), has been created to include all deaths from pneumonia at ages under 1 week and cases of pneumonia with onset within the first week of life. This classification will mean the transfer of a number of pneumonia deaths to this category from the pneumonia title of the International List. Similarly a specific category, diarrhea of newborn (764), has been established to include deaths from gastro-enteritis and colitis under 1 month of age and cases with onset of these conditions within the first month of life. Many of the deaths to be classified here are not classified as diarrhea and enteritis in the International List.

XVI. Senility and Ill-defined Conditions

Senility and ill-defined conditions have been combined in this section which has somewhat changed its orientation in order to meet the needs of morbidity records. A number of categories have been established which classify ill-defined conditions according to the symptoms manifested. The section will be useful particularly in the classification of morbidity data from sources such as out-patient clinics where accurate diagnosis may be impossible.

XVII. Accidents and Violence

As had been indicated earlier, a dual system of classification has been adopted for this section. In the classification based on nature of injury, (N80-99), there is provision for each type of injury such as fracture, dislocation, sprain and strain, head injury, internal injury, laceration, superficial injury, contusion and crushing, foreign body in an orifice, burn, nerve injury, and effect of poisoning. Each of these is subdivided into specific categories according to anatomical site. The sites specified for each type of injury have been chosen on the basis of the frequency with which the particular anatomical part is involved. In the case of burns, the subdivisions have been chosen to indicate the extensiveness of the area involved and in that manner the severity of the injury.

A uniform fourth digit subdivision has been suggested which can be used to characterize further the nature of the wound, including the presence of a foreign body as follows:

- .0 Simple (not characterized below)
- .1 With open wound without mention of foreign body
- .2 With open wound together with foreign body
- .3 Delayed healing without mention of foreign body
- .4 Delayed healing with foreign body
- .5 Late effect of injury without mention of foreign body
- .6 Late effect of injury, foreign body present
- .7 Recurrent injury

The other axis of classification that has been adopted is according to the means of injury or external cause. The first 13 2-digit groups (E80-92) are devoted to injuries due to accidents. The first 5 groups are used to classify transportation accidents, the next 4 groups classify accidents while at work, and the remaining 4 classify nonoccupational accidents. The number of subgroups is greatly increased over those of the International List and the classification will furnish considerably more information on accidents than has

been available heretofore. In several countries many special tabulations of accidents are made although some of the required data may not be specified on all records. The provision for coding such details when given will be helpful to all registration offices that make special tabulations and will secure uniformity of treatment. It will no doubt have the further beneficial effect of securing more complete reports on circumstance of accidents and means of injury.

The first group (E80) includes railway accidents except collisions involving railway trains with motor vehicles and with aircraft. There are three specific categories, the subdivision depending on whether the person injured or killed is a railroad employee, passenger, or other person.

The second group (E81) comprises all accidents involving motor vehicles. Ten 3-digit categories are provided to indicate nature of the collision or other cause of the accident. A fourth digit subclassification of each category is suggested for distinguishing accidents on the highway and elsewhere, and type of motor vehicle involved.

Other road vehicle accidents make up group (E82). Specific categories are provided for streetcar accidents and accidents involving pedal cyclists.

Water transport accidents, which are included in the next group (E83), are subdivided on the basis of injury by submersion, fall, machinery, or by other means. Two categories are provided for submersion depending on the size of the craft involved.

Group (E84) comprises all aircraft accidents. The seven specific categories provided relate to whether aircraft is military, commercial, or other, and whether the accident involved an occupant or other person.

The next four groups (E85, E86, E87, E88) are assigned to accidents while

at work. These categories exclude all transport accidents and accidents to domestic workers in private homes. A fourth digit subdivision is suggested as follows:

- .0 Mining and quarrying
- .1 Farming
- .2 Forestry
- .3 Other and unspecified industry

While the first three of the above subdivisions are not strictly comparable to similar titles of the International List, they obtain in a purer state the data for which the former titles were set up.

Accidents while at work are followed by four groups (E89, E90, E91, E92) for nonoccupational accidents. In the case of these accidents it is suggested that the fourth digit be used to designate the place of accident as follows:

- .0 Home (including home premises and any noninstitutional place of residence)
- .1 Fields, forests, streams, lakes, mountains, and seashores
- .2 Parks, stadia, playgrounds, and other places for sport
- .3 Streets and highways
- .4 Public buildings, school buildings, theaters, stores, restaurants, and other public places
- .5 Other places (including nonindustrial accidents in industrial places)
- .6 Unspecified place

The four groups of "accidents while at work" are parallel to the four groups of "nonoccupational accidents." The first group in each instance (E85 and E89) is devoted to accidental poisoning. The subdivisions are different in each group since different kinds of poisons are involved in occupational accidents and in nonoccupational accidents. The other three groups of "accidents while at work" are more comparable with the remaining three groups of nonoccupational accidents. The 3-digit categories are exactly the same for two of these groups: (E86) corresponds to (E90), and (E88) corresponds to (E92). Five of the categories of (E87) are the same as the corresponding categories of (E91) for nonoccupational accidents. There are, however, in (E91) four

categories for mechanical suffocation as against a single category in (E87). There is also an extra category in (E91) for "Lack of care of infants under 1 year of age (E916)."

In all cases accidents resulting from falls have been divided into three kinds, (a) falls on stairs and ladders, (b) other falls from one level to another, and (c) other and unspecified falls. The third group, unless those unspecified are an appreciable number, will approximate the number of injuries by fall on the same level. These three types of falls represent different hazards, and furthermore the nature of injury and the risk of death are probably quite different for each type of fall. These categories should add to the knowledge of falls which are the most frequent causes of accidents.

The next two groups (E93 and E94) are for classification of reactions to and complications of nontherapeutic medical and surgical procedures and therapeutic misadventures. The following two groups (E95 and E96) provide for late complications of the therapeutic procedures and late effects of accidental injuries and poisonings.

Group (E97) is assigned to self-inflicted injuries, suicides, and attempted suicides. Group (E98) provides for injury by other persons, purposely inflicted, which in case of mortality means homicide.

The last category (E99) is assigned to injuries resulting from operation of war including civil insurrections but excluding accident during training of military personnel, manufacture of war material, and transport unless attributable to enemy action.

Supplementary Classifications for Special Admissions, and for Live Births and Stillbirths

In the application of any classification of disease and injury to the

statistical recording of a hospital or allied experience, there is need for some provision for counting admissions of individuals who are not sick. The largest single example of such cases is live births. For this reason there has been appended to the list supplementary classifications for special admissions, live births, and stillbirths. In order to indicate that these classifications are not part of the proposed classification of diseases, injuries, and causes of death, a special system of code numbers has been adopted in which the first digit has been replaced by the letter "V." The titles of these supplementary classifications are as follows:

- V0 Special conditions and examinations without sickness
- V1 Prophylactic inoculation and vaccination
- V2 Admissions for convalescent care, plastic treatment, and fitting of prosthetic devices
- V3 Classification of liveborn infants according to type of birth
- V4 Classification of causes of stillbirth.

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LIST OF 100 2-DIGIT CATEGORIES

I. Infective and Parasitic Diseases

No.

- 00 Tuberculosis of respiratory system
- 01 Tuberculosis, other forms
- 02 Syphilis and its sequelae
- 03 Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases
- 04 Infectious diseases commonly arising in intestinal tract
- 05 Streptococcal diseases and septicemia
- 06 Diphtheria, whooping cough, and meningococcal and other bacterial diseases
- 07 Spirochetal diseases, except syphilis
- 08 Diseases attributable to filtrable virus (Part i)
- 09 Diseases attributable to filtrable virus (Part ii)
- 10 Typhus and other rickettsial diseases
- 11 Malaria
- 12 Parasitic diseases due to other protozoa and helminths
- 13 Fungus infections and other infective and parasitic diseases
- 14 Rheumatic fever

II. Neoplasms

- 15 Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx
- 16 Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs and peritoneum
- 17 Malignant neoplasm of respiratory system
- 18 Malignant neoplasm of breast
- 19 Malignant neoplasm of genital organs
- 20 Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites
- 21 Reticulosarcoma, lymphoma, and leukemias

- 22 Benign neoplasm of digestive, respiratory, and genito-urinary organs
- 23 Other benign neoplasms
- 24 Neoplasm of unspecified nature

III. Allergic, Endocrine, Metabolic, Nutritional,
and Other General Diseases

- 25 Allergic disorders
- 26 Diabetes mellitus
- 27 Diseases of thyroid gland
- 28 Diseases of other endocrine glands
- 29 Avitaminoses, and other general diseases

IV. Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs

- 30 Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs

V. Mental Diseases, Psychoneuroses, and Personality Disorders

- 31 Psychoses
- 32 Psychoneuroses
- 33 Psychopathic personality and mental deficiency

VI. Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs

- 34 Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system
- 35 Intracranial vascular lesions
- 36 Diseases of cranial, sympathetic, and peripheral nerves
- 37 Other diseases of nervous system
- 38 Inflammatory diseases of eye and adnexa
- 39 Noninflammatory diseases and conditions of eye
- 40 Diseases of ear and mastoid process
- 41 Loss of senses following disease or injury

VII. Diseases of the Circulatory System

- 42 Chronic rheumatic heart disease
- 43 Arteriosclerotic, hypertensive, and degenerative heart disease
- 44 Other diseases of heart
- 45 Diseases of arteries
- 46 Diseases of veins and other diseases of circulatory system

VIII. Diseases of the Respiratory System

- 47 Acute upper respiratory infections
- 48 Influenza
- 49 Pneumonia
- 50 Bronchitis
- 51 Other diseases of upper respiratory tract
- 52 Other diseases of lung and pleura (not specified as tuberculous)

IX. Diseases of the Digestive System

- 53 Diseases of buccal cavity and esophagus
- 54 Diseases of stomach and duodenum
- 55 Appendicitis
- 56 Hernia and abdominal cavity
- 57 Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum
- 58 Diseases of liver, gallbladder, and pancreas

X. Diseases of the Genito-urinary System

- 59 Nephritis
- 60 Other diseases of the urinary system
- 61 Diseases of prostate and other male genital organs
- 62 Diseases of breast, ovary, and parametrium

X. Diseases of the Genito-urinary System—Continued

63 Diseases of uterus and other female genital organs

XI. Deliveries and Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth,
and the Puerperium

64 Disorders of pregnancy

65 Abortion and threatened abortion

66 Delivery without complications

67 Delivery with specified complications

68 Complications of the puerperium

XII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue

69 Infections of skin, subcutaneous tissue, and lymph glands

70 Inflammatory dermatoses

71 Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue

XIII. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Movement

72 Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever

73 Other diseases of bone and joint

74 Other diseases of musculoskeletal system

XIV. Congenital Malformations

75 Congenital malformations

XV. Diseases Peculiar to the First Month of Life

76 Birth injuries, asphyxia, and infections of newborn

77 Other diseases peculiar to first month of life

XVI. Senility and Ill-defined Conditions

- 78 Ill-defined symptoms referable to systems or organs
- 79 Senility and ill-defined conditions and symptoms

XVII. Accidents and Violence

N. Classification of Accidents and Violence By Nature
of Injury or Poisoning

- N80 Fracture of skull, spine, and trunk
- N81 Fracture of upper limb
- N82 Fracture of lower limb
- N83 Dislocation without fracture
- N84 Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles
- N85 Head injury (excluding skull fracture)
- N86 Internal injury of chest, abdomen, and pelvis
- N87 Laceration and open wounds of face, neck, and trunk
- N88 Laceration and open wound of upper limb
- N89 Laceration and open wound of lower limb
- N90 Laceration and open wounds of multiple location
- N91 Superficial injury
- N92 Contusion and crushing with intact skin surface
- N93 Effects of foreign body entering through orifice
- N94 Burns
- N95 Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury
- N96 Effects of poisons (Part i)
- N97 Effects of poisons (Part ii)
- N98 Complications other than late effects of trauma
- N99 General effects of external causes

XVIII. Accidents and Violence—Continued

E. Classification of Accidents and Violence
by External Cause

- E80 Railway accidents
- E81 Motor vehicle accidents
- E82 Other road vehicle accidents
- E83 Water transport accidents
- E84 Aircraft accidents
- E85 Accidental poisoning while at work
- E86 Accidents while at work (Part i)
- E87 Accidents while at work (Part ii)
- E88 Accidents while at work (Part iii)
- E89 Accidental poisoning (nonoccupational)
- E90 Accidents (nonoccupational) (Part i)
- E91 Accidents (nonoccupational) (Part ii)
- E92 Accidents (nonoccupational) (Part iii)
- E93 Reactions and complications due to nontherapeutic medical and surgical procedures
- E94 Therapeutic misadventure
- E95 Late complications of therapeutic procedure
- E96 Late effects of accidental injury and poisoning
- E97 Self-inflicted injury
- E98 Injury by other persons, purposely inflicted (not by war)
- E99 Injury resulting from operations of war

I. INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

This section includes rheumatic fever and excludes influenza, pneumonia, enteritis, and certain localized infections.

00 Tuberculosis of respiratory system

- 001 Respiratory tuberculosis with mention of occupational disease of lung
- 002 Pulmonary tuberculosis*
This title includes miliary and disseminated tuberculosis with mention of lung, and respiratory tuberculosis, unqualified.
- 003 Pleural tuberculosis*
- 004 Primary tuberculosis complex with symptoms*
- 005 Tracheobronchial glandular tuberculosis with symptoms*
- 006 Radiological evidence suggestive of respiratory tuberculosis not classifiable elsewhere*
- 007 Other respiratory and unspecified tuberculosis*

*Without mention of occupational disease of lung

01 Tuberculosis, other forms

- 010 Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system
- 011 Tuberculosis of intestines and peritoneum
- 012 Tuberculosis of vertebral column
- 013 Tuberculosis of other bones and joints
- 014 Tuberculosis of skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue
- 015 Tuberculosis of lymphatic system
This title excludes tuberculosis of bronchial, mediastinal, mesenteric, and retroperitoneal lymph nodes (005 and 011).
- 016 Tuberculosis of genito-urinary system
- 017 Tuberculosis of adrenal glands
This title includes Addison's disease unless specified as non-tuberculous.

01 Tuberculosis, other forms—Continued

018 Tuberculosis of other organs

019 Disseminated tuberculosis

This title excludes tuberculosis of multiple sites if the lung is mentioned (002), or if tuberculosis of one site is the predominant cause of death or treatment.

019.0 Acute miliary tuberculosis

019.1 Sarcoid of Boeck

019.2 Other forms of disseminated tuberculosis

02 Syphilis and its sequelae

020 Congenital syphilis

021 Early syphilis

This title includes primary and secondary. It excludes early cardiovascular syphilis (022-023) and early neurosyphilis (024-026).

022 Aneurysm of aorta

023 Other cardiovascular syphilis

024 Tabes dorsalis

025 General paralysis of insane

026 Other syphilis of central nervous system

027 Other forms of late syphilis

028 Latent syphilis

029 Syphilis, unqualified

03 Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases

030 Acute or unspecified gonorrhea

031 Chronic gonococcal infection of genito-urinary system

032 Gonococcal infection of joints

033 Gonococcal infection of eye

034 Gonococcal infection of other sites

035 Late effects of gonococcal infection

035.0 Urethral stricture specified as due to gonorrhea

035.1 Other

03 Gonococcal infection and other venereal diseases—Continued

- 036 Chancroid
- 037 Lymphogranuloma venereum
- 038 Granuloma inguinale, venereal
- 039 Other and unspecified venereal diseases

04 Infectious diseases commonly arising in intestinal tract

Numbers 040-047 exclude enteritis (571,764).

- 040 Typhoid fever
- 041 Paratyphoid fevers
This title includes infections by typed *Salmonella* organisms.
- 042 Cholera
- 043 Brucellosis (undulant fever)
- 044 Bacillary dysentery
- 045 Amebic dysentery
 - 045.0 Amebic liver abscess
 - 045.1 Other
- 046 Other protozoal dysentery
- 047 Unspecified forms of dysentery

05 Streptococcal diseases and septicemia

- 050 Scarlet fever
- 051 Streptococcal sore throat
- 052 Erysipelas
- 053 Septicemia and pyemia
This title excludes local infections (690-699 and N983), and puerperal sepsis (652, 680-681).
 - 053.0 Streptococcus
 - 053.1 Staphylococcus
 - 053.2 Pneumococcus
 - 053.3 Other specified organism
 - 053.4 Organism unspecified

- 06 Diphtheria, whooping cough, and meningococcal and other bacterial diseases
- 060 Diphtheria
- 061 Whooping cough
- 061.0 Without mention of pneumonia
 061.1 With pneumonia
- 062 Meningococcal infections
 This title excludes nonmeningococcal meningitis (343) and tuberculous meningitis (010).
- 062.0 Meningococcal meningitis
 062.1 Other forms of meningococcal infection
- 063 Plague
- 063.0 Bubonic
 063.1 Pneumonic
 063.2 Other
- 064 Tularemia
- 065 Leprosy
- 066 Tetanus
- 067 Anthrax
- 068 Gas gangrene
- 069 Other bacterial diseases
 This title excludes pneumonia (490-491 and 493), respiratory infections (471-475, 500-501, 510-512, and 518), and skin infections (690-699).
- 07 Spirochetal diseases, except syphilis
- 070 Vincent's infection
- 071 Relapsing fever
- 071.0 Louse-borne
 071.1 Tick-borne
 071.2 Unspecified
- 072 Leptospirosis icterohemorrhagica (Weil's disease)
- 073 Yaws
- 074 Other spirochetal infections, except syphilis

08 Diseases attributable to filtrable virus (Part i)

080 **Acute poliomyelitis**

- 080.0 Specified as bulbar (including polioencephalitis)
- 080.1 With mention of other paralysis
- 080.2 Specified as nonparalytic
- 080.3 Unspecified

081 **Late effects of acute poliomyelitis**

Specified as a late effect or sequela, or present 1 year or more after onset.

082 **Acute infectious encephalitis**

This title includes lymphocytic choriomeningitis.

083 **Late effects of acute infectious encephalitis**

Specified as a late effect or sequela, or present 1 year or more after onset.

084 **Smallpox**

085 **Measles**

- 085.0 Without mention of pneumonia
- 085.1 With pneumonia

086 **Rubella (German measles)**

087 **Chickenpox**

088 **Herpes zoster**

089 **Mumps**

09 Diseases attributable to filtrable virus (Part ii)

090 **Dengue**

091 **Yellow fever**

092 **Infectious hepatitis**

This title includes catarrhal jaundice, but excludes post-immunization jaundice (E933 and N999) and serum jaundice (E953 and N999).

093 **Glandular fever (infectious mononucleosis)**

094 **Rabies**

095 **Trachoma**

09 Diseases attributable to filtrable virus (Part ii)---Continued

096 Other diseases attributable to filtrable virus

This title excludes common cold (470), influenza (480-483), atypical pneumonia (virus pneumonia) (492), infectious warts and molluscum contagiosum (698).

- 096.0 Herpes simplex
- 096.1 Infectious keratoconjunctivitis
- 096.2 Psittacosis and ornithosis
- 096.3 Cowpox
- 096.4 Epidemic hiccough
- 096.5 Epidemic myalgia (Bornholm disease)
- 096.6 Foot and mouth disease
- 096.7 Sandfly fever
- 096.8 Rift-Valley fever
- 096.9 Other

10 Typhus and other rickettsial diseases

100 Louse-borne epidemic typhus

This title includes Brill's disease.

101 Flea-borne endemic typhus (murine)

102 Tabardillo (Mexican typhus)

(Either flea- or louse-borne)

103 Tick-borne typhus

This title includes Rocky Mountain spotted fever, Sao Paulo fever, boutonneuse fever, tick-bite fever (Africa), and Q fever.

104 Mite-borne (scrub) typhus

This title includes tsutsugamushi fever.

105 Wolhynian fever (trench fever)

106 Typhus, unspecified

107 Other rickettsial diseases

11 Malaria

110 Benign tertian malaria (*P. vivax*)

111 Quartan malaria (*P. malariae*)

112 Malignant tertian malaria (*P. falciparum*)

113 Blackwater fever

11 Malaria—Continued

- 114 Mixed malarial infections
- 115 Other and unspecified forms of malaria
- 116 Recurrent induced malaria

12 Parasitic diseases due to other protozoa and helminths

- 120 Leishmaniasis
- 121 Trypanosomiasis (African sleeping sickness)
- 122 Other protozoal diseases
 - 122.0 Chaga's disease
 - 122.1 Coccidiosis
 - 122.2 Other
- 123 Schistosomiasis and other trematode infestation
 - 123.0 Schistosomiasis
 - 123.1 Other
- 124 Filariasis
- 125 Trichiniasis
- 126 Ankylostomiasis
- 127 Hydatid disease
- 128 Other cestode infestation
- 129 Infestation with other and unspecified worms

13 Fungus infections and other infective and parasitic diseases

- 130 Dermatophytosis
- 131 Actinomycosis
- 132 Coccidioidomycosis
- 133 Other fungus infections
 - 133.0 Blastomycosis
 - 133.1 Torulosis
 - 133.2 Histoplasmosis
 - 133.3 Sporotrichosis
 - 133.4 Other

13 Fungus infections and other infective and parasitic diseases—Continued

134 Scabies

135 Pediculosis

136 Other infective and parasitic diseases

14 Rheumatic fever

140 Rheumatic fever without mention of heart involvement

141 Rheumatic fever with heart involvement

This title excludes chronic heart diseases of rheumatic origin unless rheumatic fever is also present (420-424).

142 Chorea

This title excludes Huntington's chorea (379).

II. NEOPLASMS

15 Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx

150 Malignant neoplasm of lip

151 Malignant neoplasm of tongue

152 Malignant neoplasm of salivary gland

This title includes malignant neoplasm of parotid glands and mixed salivary gland tumors.

153 Malignant neoplasm of mouth

154 Malignant neoplasm of pharynx, nasopharynx, and tonsil

16 Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs and peritoneum

160 Malignant neoplasm of esophagus

161 Malignant neoplasm of stomach and duodenum

162 Malignant neoplasm of intestines, except rectum

163 Malignant neoplasm of rectum

This title excludes malignant neoplasm of anus (202).

164 Malignant neoplasm of biliary passages and of liver (stated to be primary site)

165 Malignant neoplasm of liver (secondary and unspecified)

This title is not to be used for primary death classification if the site of the primary neoplasm is known. It is not to be used for primary morbidity classification if a primary neoplasm of known site is present.

166 Malignant neoplasm of pancreas

167 Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum

This title includes malignant neoplasm of mesentery and omentum.

168 Malignant neoplasm of unspecified digestive organs

17 Malignant neoplasm of respiratory system

170 Malignant neoplasm of nose, nasal cavities, and accessory sinuses

This title excludes malignant neoplasm of skin of nose (202).

171 Malignant neoplasm of larynx and trachea

17 Malignant neoplasm of respiratory system--Continued

172 Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus, specified as primary

173 Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus, unspecified as to whether primary

This title includes malignant neoplasm of pleura, unspecified as to whether primary.

174 Malignant neoplasm of mediastinum and other thoracic organs

175 Malignant neoplasm of thoracic organs (secondary)

This title is not to be used for primary death classification if the site of the primary neoplasm is known. It is not to be used for primary morbidity classification if a primary neoplasm of known site is present.

18 Malignant neoplasm of breast

180 Malignant neoplasm of breast

19 Malignant neoplasm of genital organs

190 Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri

191 Malignant neoplasm of other parts of uterus

192 Malignant neoplasm of uterus, unspecified

193 Malignant neoplasm of ovary, fallopian tube, and broad ligament

194 Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs

195 Malignant neoplasm of prostate

196 Malignant neoplasm of testis

197 Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs

20 Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites

200 Malignant neoplasm of kidney

201 Malignant neoplasm of bladder and other urinary organs

202 Malignant neoplasm of skin

This title includes malignant neoplasm of anus.

20 Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites—Continued

203 Malignant neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system
This title includes glioma unless specified as benign.

204 Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland

205 Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands

206 Malignant neoplasm of bone (including jaw bone)

207 Malignant neoplasm of connective tissue

208 Secondary malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes

This title is not to be used for primary death classification if the site of the primary neoplasm is known. It is not to be used for primary morbidity classification if a primary neoplasm of known site is present. Subject to these exceptions, it includes malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes not classifiable to 210 (reticulosarcoma), e.g., cancer of lymph gland unqualified.

209 Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites

21 Reticulosarcoma, lymphoma, and leukemias

210 Reticulosarcoma (lymphosarcoma)

This title includes also any malignant neoplasm of lymph glands specified as primary.

211 Hodgkin's disease

212 Other forms of reticulosis (lymphoma)

213 Leukemia and aleukemia

214 Hemic myeloma (plasmacytoma)

215 Mycosis fungoides

22 Benign neoplasm of digestive, respiratory, and genito-urinary organs

220 Benign neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx

221 Benign neoplasm of other parts of digestive system

222 Benign neoplasm of respiratory system

This title excludes nasal polyp (516).

223 Benign neoplasm of breast

This title includes benign cyst of breast.

22 Benign neoplasm of digestive, respiratory, and genito-urinary organs—Con.

224 Uterine fibromyoma

225 Other benign neoplasm of uterus

This title includes benign cysts of uterus.

226 Benign neoplasm of ovary

This title includes benign cysts of ovary.

227 Benign neoplasm of other female genital organs

This title includes benign cysts of other female genital organs.

228 Benign neoplasm of male genital organs

229 Benign neoplasm of kidney and other urinary organs

23 Other benign neoplasms

230 Benign melanoma of skin

This title includes pigmented and nonpigmented moles.

231 Pilonidal cyst

232 Other benign neoplasm of skin

233 Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system

This title includes benign neoplasm of eye.

234 Benign neoplasm of endocrine glands

235 Benign neoplasm of bone and cartilage

236 Lipoma

237 Other benign neoplasm of muscular and connective tissue

238 Hemangioma and lymphangioma

239 Benign neoplasm of other and unspecified organs and tissues

24 Neoplasm of unspecified nature

240 Neoplasm of unspecified nature of digestive organs

241 Neoplasm of unspecified nature of respiratory organs

242 Neoplasm of unspecified nature of breast

24 Neoplasm of unspecified nature—Continued

- 243 Neoplasm of unspecified nature of uterus
- 244 Neoplasm of unspecified nature of ovary
- 245 Neoplasm of unspecified nature of other female genital organs
- 246 Neoplasm of unspecified nature of other genito-urinary organs
- 247 Neoplasm of unspecified nature of brain and other parts of nervous system
- 248 Neoplasm of unspecified nature of skin and musculoskeletal system
- 249 Neoplasm of unspecified nature of other and unspecified organs

III. ALLERGIC, ENDOCRINE, METABOLIC, NUTRITIONAL, AND OTHER GENERAL DISEASES

25 Allergic disorders

250 Hay fever

251 Asthma

252 Angioneurotic edema

253 Urticaria

254 Allergic eczema

255 Anaphylactic shock

This title will usually be secondary to some other condition under treatment.

256 Serum sickness

This title is not to be used for primary death classification if the condition for which the treatment was given is known.

257 Other allergic disorders

This title excludes industrial and other contact dermatitis.
(703-704).

26 Diabetes mellitus

260 Diabetes mellitus

260.0 With infection or gangrene

260.1 With acidosis or coma

260.2 Other

27 Diseases of thyroid gland

270 Simple goiter

271 Nontoxic nodular goiter

This title includes adenoma of thyroid.

272 Toxic diffuse goiter (exophthalmic)

This title includes thyrotoxicosis without goiter.

273 Toxic nodular goiter

274 Myxedema and cretinism

275 Other diseases of thyroid gland

- 28 Diseases of other endocrine glands
- 280 Diseases of parathyroid gland
- 281 Diseases of pituitary gland
This title includes Simmond's disease.
- 282 Diseases of thymus gland
This title includes status lymphaticus.
- 283 Diseases of adrenal glands (except Addison's disease)
This title excludes Addison's disease (017) unless specified as nontuberculous.
- 284 Ovarian dysfunction
- 285 Other diseases of endocrine glands
- 29 Avitaminoses, and nutritional and other general diseases
- 290 Beriberi
- 291 Pellagra
- 291.0 Without mention of alcoholism
291.1 With alcoholism
- 292 Acute rickets
- 293 Late effects of rickets
Specified as late effect or sequela, or present 1 year or more after onset.
- 294 Scurvy
- 295 Osteomalacia
- 295.0 Late effects
295.1 Other
- 296 Multiple deficiency states and other avitaminoses
This title excludes hemorrhagic disease of newborn (771).
- 296.0 Steatorrhea and sprue
296.1 Other
- 297 Obesity, not specified as of endocrine origin
- 298 Gout
- 299 Other disorders of metabolism and general diseases
This title excludes nutritional maladjustment of infants under 1 year of age (772).

IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

30 Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs

300 Pernicious and other hyperchromic anemias

This title includes subacute combined degeneration of spinal cord.

301 Iron deficiency anemias (hypochromic anemias)

302 Other and unspecified anemias

303 Polycythemia

304 Hemophilia

305 Purpura and other hemorrhagic conditions

306 Agranulocytosis

307 Diseases of spleen

307.0 Hepatolienal fibrosis

307.1 Other

308 Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs

This title excludes leukemia and aleukemia (213), and
Hodgkins's disease (211).

V. MENTAL DISEASES, PSYCHONEUROSES, AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS

31 Psychoses

Numbers 310-318 exclude general paralysis of insane (025) and puerperal psychosis (648).

- 310 Dementia praecox (schizophrenia)
- 311 Manic-depressive psychosis
- 312 Involutional psychosis
- 313 Paranoia and paranoid conditions
- 314 Senile psychosis
- 315 Psychosis with cerebral arteriosclerosis
- 316 Alcoholic psychosis
- 317 Toxic or infective psychosis
This title is not to be used for primary death classification if the antecedent condition is known. It is not to be used for primary morbidity classification if the antecedent condition is present.
- 318 Other and unspecified psychoses.

32 Psychoneuroses

- 320 Anxiety states
- 321 Hysteria
- 322 Obsessional states
- 323 Reactive depression
- 324 Neurasthenia
- 325 Hypochondriasis
- 326 Psychoneuroses of other specified types
- 327 Psychoneurosis, unspecified
 - 327.0 Without mention of somatic symptoms
 - 327.1 With somatic symptoms

33 Psychopathic personality and mental deficiency
Numbers 330-337 exclude epilepsy (375).

330 Asocial and antisocial personality

331 Schizoid personality

332 Emotional instability

333 Pathologic sexuality

334 Alcoholic addiction

This title excludes alcoholic psychosis (316). For primary cause classification, it also excludes alcoholic pellagra (291), and cirrhosis of liver with alcoholism (581).

335 Drug addiction

336 Other personality disorders

337 Mental deficiency

337.0 Idiot

337.1 Imbecile

337.2 Moron

337.3 Unspecified type

VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

34 Inflammatory diseases of central nervous system

340 Intracranial and intraspinal abscess

341 Phlebitis and thrombo-phlebitis of intracranial venous sinuses

This title excludes these conditions if specified to be of non-pyogenic origin (353).

342 Encephalitis, except acute infectious

This title is not to be used for primary death classification if the antecedent condition is known. It is not to be used for primary morbidity classification if the antecedent condition is present.

It includes post-exanthematous encephalitis and post-traumatic encephalitis if the cause is not further defined. It excludes post-vaccinal encephalitis (N999 and E931).

343 Meningitis, except meningococcal

343.0 H. influenzae

343.1 Pneumococcus

343.2 Due to other specified organism

343.3 Unspecified organism

344 Late effects of intracranial abscess or pyogenic infection

Specified as a late effect or sequela, or present 1 year or more after onset. It includes acquired hydrocephalus.

35 Intracranial vascular lesions

350 Subarachnoid hemorrhage

351 Cerebral hemorrhage

This title includes cerebral hemorrhage with or without mention of arterial hypertension or arteriosclerosis.

352 Cerebral embolism and thrombosis

353 Other and ill-defined acute intracranial vascular lesions

This title includes cerebral hemorrhage with or without mention of arterial hypertension or arteriosclerosis, and thrombosis of intracranial sinuses specified to be of nonpyogenic origin. It excludes intracranial lesions due to birth injury (760) and due to trauma (N853-855).

35 Intracranial vascular lesions--Continued

354 Late effects of intracranial vascular lesions

Specified as a late effect or sequela, or present 1 year or more after onset. It excludes sequelae of intracranial lesions which were not of vascular origin (344, N853-855 with .5 or .6 in the fourth digit, and E960-962).

36 Diseases of cranial, sympathetic, and peripheral nerves

Numbers 360, 364-366 exclude diseases of nerves to eye muscles (394), optic (387, 410-413) and acoustic (406, 415-417) nerves.

360 Facial paralysis

This title includes Bell's palsy.

361 Trigeminal neuralgia

362 Brachial neuritis

363 Sciatica

364 Polyneuritis (polyradiculitis)

365 Other and unspecified forms of neuralgia and neuritis

366 Other diseases of cranial nerves

367 Other diseases of sympathetic and peripheral nerves

37 Other diseases of nervous system

370 Paralysis agitans

This title excludes late effects of infectious encephalitis (083).

371 Multiple sclerosis (disseminated sclerosis)

372 Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

373 Progressive muscular atrophy

374 Other and unspecified forms of myelopathy

375 Epilepsy

376 Cerebral spastic infantile paraplegia (Little's disease)

37 Other diseases of nervous system—Continued

377 Paralysis as late effect of an unspecified condition
Specified as old or of long standing, but of uncertain origin,
or present 1 year or more.

378 Migraine
This title excludes headache (794).

379 Other diseases of nervous system

38 Inflammatory diseases of eye and adnexa

380 Conjunctivitis

381 Blepharitis

382 Hordeolum (stye)

383 Iritis

384 Keratitis

385 Choroiditis

386 Other inflammation of uveal tract

387 Inflammation of optic nerve and retina

388 Inflammation of lacrimal glands and ducts

389 Other inflammatory diseases of eye and adnexa
This title excludes trachoma (095).

39 Noninflammatory diseases and conditions of eye

390 Refractive errors

391 Corneal ulcer

392 Corneal opacity

393 Pterygium

394 Strabismus

395 Cataract

396 Detachment of retina

39 Noninflammatory diseases and conditions of eye--Continued

397 Glaucoma

398 Other noninflammatory diseases of eye

40 Diseases of ear and mastoid process

400 Otitis externa

401 Otitis media, without mention of mastoiditis

401.0 Acute

401.1 Chronic

401.2 Unspecified

402 Otitis media with mastoiditis

402.0 Acute

402.1 Chronic

402.2 Unspecified

403 Mastoiditis, without mention of otitis media

403.0 Acute

403.1 Chronic

403.2 Unspecified

404 Other inflammatory diseases of ear

This title includes earache of undetermined cause.

405 Meniere's disease

406 Other diseases of ear and mastoid process

41 Loss of senses following disease or injury

Numbers 410-419 include also impairments of special senses believed to be congenital, but exclude impaired vision due to refractive error. They are not to be used for primary death classification if the antecedent condition is known, and are not to be used for primary morbidity classification if the antecedent condition is present.

410 Blindness, both eyes

This title includes blindness, unqualified.

411 Blindness in one eye with partial blindness in the other

412 Blindness, one eye

41 Loss of senses following disease or injury--Continued

- 413 Partial blindness, one or both eyes
- 414 Deaf mutism
- 415 Deafness, both ears
- 416 Deafness in one ear with partial deafness in the other
- 417 Deafness, one ear
- 418 Impairment of hearing, one or both ears
This title includes deafness, unqualified.
- 419 Loss of other senses

VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

42 Chronic rheumatic heart disease

- 420 Diseases of mitral valve
- 421 Diseases of tricuspid valve
- 422 Other chronic endocarditis specified as rheumatic
- 423 Chronic myocarditis specified as rheumatic
- 424 Other chronic heart disease specified as rheumatic

43 Arteriosclerotic, hypertensive, and degenerative heart disease

- 430 Arteriosclerotic heart disease
 - For other diseases involving arteriosclerosis, see 432 and 451.
- 430.0 Arteriosclerotic heart disease so described
- 430.1 Heart disease specified as involving coronary arteries
- 430.2 Angina pectoris without mention of coronary disease
- 431 Hypertensive cardiovascular disease
 - This title includes all myocardial degeneration with mention of hypertension. For other diseases involving hypertension, see 350-354, 450, and 592.
- 432 Other myocardial degeneration
 - For other diseases involving arteriosclerosis, see 430 and 451.
- 432.0 Fatty degeneration
- 432.1 With mention of arteriosclerosis
- 432.2 Other

44 Other diseases of heart

- 440 Acute and subacute bacterial endocarditis
- 441 Chronic endocarditis not specified as rheumatic
 - 441.0 Diseases of aortic valve
 - 441.1 Other
- 442 Acute myocarditis not specified as rheumatic
- 443 Functional diseases of heart

44 Other diseases of heart—Continued

444 Other and unspecified diseases of heart

- 444.0 Pericarditis not specified as rheumatic
- 444.1 Congestive heart failure
- 444.2 Left ventricular failure
- 444.3 Other and unspecified diseases of heart

45 Diseases of arteries

450 Hypertensive vascular disease

This title includes hypertension (unqualified) and arteriosclerosis with hypertension. For other diseases involving hypertension, see 350-354, 431, and 592.

451 General arteriosclerosis

This title excludes arteriosclerosis with hypertension (450). For other diseases involving arteriosclerosis, see 430 and 432.

451.0 Without mention of gangrene

451.1 With gangrene

452 Aortic aneurysm specified as nonsyphilitic, and dissecting aneurysm
For aortic aneurysm unspecified, see 022.

453 Other aneurysm, except of heart and aorta

For aneurysm of heart, see 432.2.

454 Peripheral vascular disease

454.0 Raynaud's disease

454.1 Thrombo-angitis obliterans

454.2 Chilblains

454.3 Other

455 Arterial embolism and thrombosis

This title excludes these conditions if cerebral (352), coronary (430.1), pulmonary (524), or puerperal (682-683).

456 Gangrene of unspecified cause

457 Other diseases of arteries

46 Diseases of veins and other diseases of circulatory system

460 Varicose veins of lower extremities

This title includes varicose ulcer of lower extremities and of unspecified site, and varicose veins of unspecified site.

46 Diseases of veins and other diseases of circulatory system—Continued

461 Varicocele

462 Hemorrhoids

463 Varicose veins of other specified sites

This title excludes varicose veins and ulcer of unspecified sites (460).

464 Phlebitis and thrombo-phlebitis of the lower extremities

This title excludes these conditions if puerperal (682).

465 Phlebitis and thrombo-phlebitis of other sites

This title excludes phlebitis and thrombo-phlebitis of intracranial venous sinuses (341) and of puerperal origin (682).

466 Other diseases of veins

467 Other diseases of circulatory system

This title includes noninfective diseases of lymphatic system, rupture of undefined blood vessel, and diseases of capillaries. For lymphadenitis and lymphangitis, see 693-696.

VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

This section excludes streptococcal sore throat (051), Vincent's infection (070), hay fever (250) and asthma (251).

47 Acute upper respiratory infections

470 Acute nasopharyngitis (common cold)

471 Acute sinusitis

472 Acute pharyngitis

473 Acute tonsillitis

474 Acute laryngitis and tracheitis

475 Acute upper respiratory infection of multiple or unspecified site

48 Influenza

480 Influenza with pneumonia

481 Influenza, unqualified (or with other respiratory manifestations)

482 Influenza with digestive symptoms only

483 Influenza with other nonrespiratory manifestations

49 Pneumonia

Titles 490-493 exclude deaths from pneumonia under 1 week of age, and cases with onset of pneumonia in first week of life (763). For pneumonia complicating whooping cough, see 061; measles, see 085; and influenza, see 480.

490 Lobar pneumonia

491 Bronchopneumonia

492 Primary atypical pneumonia

493 Pneumonia, other and unspecified

50 Bronchitis

500 Acute bronchitis

50 Bronchitis—Continued

501 Bronchitis, unqualified

502 Chronic bronchitis

502.0 Bronchitis with emphysema

502.1 Other

51 Other diseases of upper respiratory tract

510 Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids without mention of tonsillectomy

511 Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids with tonsillectomy

512 Peritonsillar abscess (quinsy)

513 Chronic sinusitis

514 Chronic nasopharyngitis

515 Deflected nasal septum

516 Nasal polyp

517 Chronic laryngitis

518 Other diseases of upper respiratory tract

52 Other diseases of lung and pleura (not specified as tuberculous)

520 Empyema

521 Pleurisy

521.0 With effusion

521.1 Other specified forms

521.2 Unspecified

522 Spontaneous pneumothorax

523 Abscess of lung

This title includes gangrene of lung.

524 Embolism and infarction of lung

525 Pulmonary congestion and hypostasis

52 Other diseases of lung and pleura (not specified as tuberculous) —Continued

526 Pulmonary collapse
(1 year and over)

527 Silicosis and other pneumoconioses

528 Other chronic interstitial pneumonia

529 Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity

529.0 Bronchiectasis

529.1 Emphysema without mention of bronchitis
For emphysema with bronchitis, see 502.

529.2 Other

IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

53 Diseases of buccal cavity and esophagus

- 530 Dental caries and effects
- 531 Toothache from unspecified cause
- 532 Malocclusion and impacted teeth
- 533 Inflammatory diseases of gums
This title excludes Vincent's infection (070).
- 534 Other diseases of teeth and gums
- 535 Stomatitis
This title excludes Vincent's infection (070).
- 536 Diseases of salivary glands
- 537 Other diseases of buccal cavity
- 538 Diseases of esophagus

54 Diseases of stomach and duodenum

- 540 Ulcer of stomach
- 541 Ulcer of duodenum
- 542 Gastrojejunal ulcer
- 543 Gastritis and duodenitis
- 544 Functional disorders of stomach
- 545 Other diseases of stomach and duodenum

55 Appendicitis

- 550 Acute appendicitis
 - 550.0 Without mention of peritonitis
 - 550.1 With peritonitis

55 Appendicitis—Continued

551 Appendicitis not specified as acute

551.0 Without mention of peritonitis

551.1 With peritonitis

552 Other diseases of appendix

56 Hernia of abdominal cavity

560 Inguinal hernia

560.0 Without mention of obstruction

560.1 With intestinal obstruction

561 Femoral hernia

561.0 Without mention of obstruction

561.1 With intestinal obstruction

562 Umbilical hernia

562.0 Without mention of obstruction

562.1 With intestinal obstruction

563 Ventral hernia (incisional)

563.0 Without mention of obstruction

563.1 With intestinal obstruction

564 Other abdominal hernia of specified site

This title includes diaphragmatic, internal, obturator, etc., hernias.

564.0 Without mention of obstruction

564.1 With intestinal obstruction

565 Hernia, unspecified site

565.0 Without mention of obstruction

565.1 With intestinal obstruction

57 Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum

570 Intestinal obstruction, without mention of hernia

For intestinal obstruction complicating hernia, see 560-565.

57 Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum—Continued

571 Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except ulcerative

This title excludes deaths from these conditions under 1 month of age, and cases with onset within the first month of life (764).

572 Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis

573 Functional disorders of intestines

574 Anal fissure and fistula

575 Abscess of anal and rectal regions

576 Other diseases of rectum and anus

577 Peritonitis

578 Peritoneal adhesions

579 Other diseases of intestines and peritoneum

58 Diseases of liver, gallbladder, and pancreas

580 Acute and subacute yellow atrophy of liver

581 Cirrhosis of liver

581.0 Without mention of alcoholism

581.1 With alcoholism

582 Other diseases of liver

583 Cholelithiasis

584 Cholecystitis without mention of calculi

585 Other diseases of gallbladder and biliary ducts

586 Diseases of pancreas

X. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

59 Nephritis

- 590 Acute and subacute nephritis
- 591 Chronic nephritis secondary to acute nephritis
- 592 Arteriolar nephrosclerosis
For other diseases involving hypertension, see 350-354, 431, and 450.
- 592.0 Without mention of heart involvement
- 592.1 With heart involvement
- 593 Other and unspecified chronic nephritis
This title includes nephrosis and uremia, unqualified.
- 594 Nephritis, not specified as acute or chronic
This title includes all ages.

60 Other diseases of the urinary system

- 600 Pyelitis, pyelocystitis, and pyelonephritis
This title excludes these conditions if associated with pregnancy, childbirth, or the puerperium (641 and 680).
- 601 Hydronephrosis
- 602 Calculi of kidneys and ureters
- 603 Other diseases of kidneys and ureters
- 604 Calculi of other parts of urinary system
- 605 Cystitis
- 606 Other diseases of bladder
- 607 Urethritis (nonvenereal)
- 608 Stricture of urethra
This title excludes stricture of urethra if specified as due to gonorrhea (035), or due to trauma (N878).
- 609 Other diseases of urethra

61 Diseases of prostate and other male genital organs

6

- 610 Hypertrophy of prostate

61 Diseases of prostate and other male genital organs—Continued

611 Prostatitis

612 Other diseases of prostate

613 Hydrocele

614 Orchitis and epididymitis

614.0 Orchitis

614.1 Epididymitis

615 Redundant prepuce and phimosis

This title includes congenital conditions.

616 Other diseases of male genital organs

616.0 Sterility (male)*

616.1 Other

*This title is not to be used for primary classification if a causative disease is present.

62 Diseases of breast, ovary, and parametrium

620 Chronic cystic disease of breast

621 Other diseases of breast

622 Acute salpingitis and oophoritis

623 Chronic salpingitis and oophoritis

624 Salpingitis and oophoritis, unspecified

625 Other diseases of ovary and fallopian tubes

626 Diseases of parametrium

63 Diseases of uterus and other female genital organs

630 Cervicitis and other diseases of uterine cervix

631 Cystocele and rectocele

632 Other forms of genital prolapse

This title includes uterine prolapse and vesicovaginal fistula.

633 Malposition of uterus

634 Disorders of menstruation

63 Diseases of uterus and other female genital organs—Continued

635 Menopausal symptoms

636 Other diseases of uterus

637 Other diseases of female genital organs

637.0 Vaginitis and vulvitis

637.1 Sterility (female)*

637.2 Other

*This title is not to be used for primary classification if a causative disease is present.

XI. DELIVERIES AND COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM

64 Disorders of pregnancy

Numbers 640-649 include the conditions named therein even when noted for the first time during delivery. They can be used for primary death classification even though delivery occurred before death, provided the condition arising during pregnancy was the cause of death. In morbidity classification a patient first classified to one of these numbers may later be reclassified to a number in the succeeding sections, and the final classifications used will depend upon definition of the information desired.

- 640 Pregnancy with abnormal presentation
This title excludes delivery with abnormal presentation (674).
- 641 Pyelitis and pyelonephritis of pregnancy
- 642 Eclampsia and pre-eclampsia of pregnancy
- 643 Other toxemias of pregnancy
- 644 Placenta praevia
- 645 Other hemorrhage of pregnancy
- 646 Ectopic pregnancy
- 647 Anemia of pregnancy and the puerperium
- 648 Psychosis of pregnancy and the puerperium
- 649 Other complications of pregnancy

65 Abortion and threatened abortion

- 650 Threatened abortion
- 651 Abortion without mention of sepsis
- 652 Abortion with sepsis
- 653 Retained products of conception without sepsis
- 654 Abortion, unspecified

66 Delivery without complications

Number 660 is not to be used for primary classification if a complication classifiable in 670-678 is or had been present. A patient classed in 660 may later develop a condition in 680-686 as a complication arising during the course of treatment.

66 Delivery without complications—Continued

660 Delivery without complications

- 660.0 Spontaneous
- 660.1 Instrumental, except surgical
- 660.2 Surgical
- 660.3 Unspecified

67 Delivery with specified complications

The following subgrouping indicated by the addition of the fourth digit may be used for 670-678.

- .0 Spontaneous
- .1 Instrumental, except surgical
- .2 Surgical
- .3 Unspecified

670 Delivery complicated by placenta praevia or antepartum hemorrhage

671 Delivery complicated by retained placenta

This title includes delivery complicated by retained placenta with and without mention of hemorrhage.

672 Delivery complicated by other postpartum hemorrhage

This title includes hemorrhage during childbirth.

673 Delivery complicated by abnormality of bony pelvis

674 Delivery complicated by disproportion or malposition of fetus

675 Delivery complicated by prolonged labor of other origin

676 Delivery with extensive laceration (third degree trauma)

677 Delivery with other trauma

678 Delivery with other complications of childbirth

68 Complications of the puerperium

680 Puerperal urinary infection without other sepsis

681 Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium

682 Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis

683 Puerperal pulmonary embolism

684 Puerperal eclampsia

68 Complications of the puerperium—Continued

685 Other forms of puerperal toxemia

686 Mastitis and other disorders of lactation

XII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE

69 Infections of skin, subcutaneous tissue, and lymph glands

690 Boil and carbuncle

- 690.0 Of head
- 690.1 Of neck
- 690.2 Of trunk
- 690.3 Of arm
- 690.4 Of hand
- 690.5 Of leg
- 690.6 Of foot
- 690.7 Of other and multiple sites
- 690.8 Of unspecified site

691 Cellulitis of finger and toe

This title includes onychia and perionychia

692 Other cellulitis and abscess without mention of lymphangitis

- 692.0 Of head and neck
- 692.1 Of trunk
- 692.2 Of arm
- 692.3 Of hand, except fingers
- 692.4 Of leg
- 692.5 Of foot, except toes
- 692.6 Of genital organs
- 692.7 Of multiple and unspecified sites

693 Other cellulitis and abscess with lymphangitis

- 693.0 Of head and neck
- 693.1 Of trunk
- 693.2 Of arm
- 693.3 Of hand, except fingers
- 693.4 Of leg
- 693.5 Of foot, except toes
- 693.6 Of genital organs
- 693.7 Of multiple and unspecified sites

694 Acute lymphadenitis

695 Chronic lymphadenitis

696 Lymphadenitis, unqualified

697 Impetigo

698 Infectious warts and molluscum contagiosum

699 Other local infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue

70 Inflammatory dermatoses

700 Acne

701 Seborrheic dermatitis

702 Eczema

This title excludes eczema specified as allergic (254).

703 Industrial dermatitis

704 Other contact dermatitis

704.0 Plant

704.1 Drug

704.2 Other

705 Dermatitis, unqualified

706 Pemphigus

This title excludes pemphigus of newborn (766).

706.0 Dermatitis herpetiformis

706.1 Other

707 Erythematous conditions

707.0 Toxic erythema

707.1 Erythema multiforme (erythema irides)

707.2 Rosacea

707.3 Lupus erythematosus

707.4 Other and unqualified

70 Psoriasis and similar disorders

708.0 Psoriasis

708.1 Parapsoriasis

708.2 Pityriasis rubra pilaris

708.3 Other and unspecified pityriasis

708.4 Other

709 Lichen planus

This title includes lichen nitidus. For lichen simplex chronicus, see 710.3.

71 Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue

710 Pruritis and related conditions

710.0 Pruritis ani

710.1 Pruritis of genital organs

71 Other diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue—Continued

710 Pruritus and related conditions—Continued

- 710.2 Prurigo
- 710.3 Lichenification and lichen simplex chronicus
- 710.4 Dermatitis factitia (artefacta)
- 710.5 Other cutaneous neuroses
- 710.6 Other pruritic conditions

711 Corns and callosities

712 Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin

- 712.0 Scleroderma and dermatomyositis
- 712.1 Keratodermia
- 712.2 Hereditary edema of legs (Milroy's disease)
- 712.3 Striae atrophicae
- 712.4 Keloid scars
- 712.5 Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin

713 Precancerous dermatoses

This title includes Bowen's disease, keratosis senilis, leukoplakia and xeroderma pigmentosa.

714 Diseases of nails

This title includes ingrown nails.

715 Diseases of hair and hair follicles

716 Diseases of sweat and sebaceous glands

This title includes sebaceous cyst.

717 Anomalies of pigmentation

718 Chronic ulcer of skin

This title includes ulcer of skin, unspecified and excludes varicose ulcer and specified infection.

719 Other diseases of skin

XIII. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF MOVEMENT

72 Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever

720 Acute arthritis

721 Rheumatoid arthritis

722 Osteo-arthritis

723 Other specified forms of arthritis

724 Arthritis, unspecified

725 Muscular rheumatism

725.0 Lumbago

725.1 Other fibrositis and myositis of ill-defined cause

725.2 Torticollis not specified as congenital, psychogenic, or traumatic

726 Rheumatism, unspecified

73 Other diseases of bone and joint

730 Osteomyelitis and periostitis

730.0 Acute osteomyelitis

730.1 Chronic osteomyelitis

730.2 Unspecified osteomyelitis

730.3 Periostitis without mention of osteomyelitis

731 Osteitis deformans

732 Osteochondrosis

733 Other diseases of bone

734 Internal derangement of knee joint

735 Displacement of intervertebral disc

736 Affection of sacro-iliac joint

737 Ankylosis of joint

This title excludes ankylosis classified elsewhere as a late result of certain diseases and injuries.

737.0 Of spine

737.1 Of shoulder

737.2 Of elbow

73 Other diseases of bone and joint—Continued

737 Ankylosis of joint—Continued

- 737.3 Of wrist
- 737.4 Of finger
- 737.5 Of hip
- 737.6 Of knee
- 737.7 Of ankle
- 737.8 Of other and multiple sites
- 737.9 Of unspecified site

738 Other diseases of joint

74 Other diseases of musculoskeletal system

740 Industrial synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis

741 Bunion

742 Other synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis
This title includes ganglion.

743 Infective myositis

744 Other diseases of muscle, tendon, and fascia
This title includes muscular dystrophies.

745 Curvature of spine

746 Flat foot
This title includes congenital flat foot.

747 Hallux valgus and varus

748 Clubfoot
This title includes congenital clubfoot.

749 Other deformities
This title excludes deformities classified elsewhere as late results of certain diseases and injuries.

XIV. CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

75 Congenital malformations

750 Monstrosity

751 Spina bifida and meningocele

752 Other congenital malformations of nervous system

 752.0 Congenital hydrocephalus

 752.1 Other

753 Congenital malformation of heart

754 Cleft palate and harelip

755 Congenital malformation of digestive system

 755.0 Stenosis of pylorus

 755.1 Imperforate anus

 755.2 Other

756 Undescended testicle

757 Other congenital malformations of genito-urinary system

 757.0 Polycystic disease of kidney

 757.1 Hypospadias

 757.2 Epispadias

 757.3 Other

758 Congenital dislocation of hip

759 Other and unspecified congenital malformations, not elsewhere classified

 759.0 Congenital cataract

 759.1 Chondrodystrophy

 759.2 Other

XV. DISEASES PECULIAR TO THE FIRST MONTH OF LIFE

This section includes also deaths occurring after the first month of life but within the first year from the conditions herein specified (except 763 and 764). For morbidity classification, it includes cases of those diseases for children under 1 year of age. Immaturity (birth weight 5 1/2 pounds or less) is classified the same way as prematurity.

76 Birth injuries, asphyxia, and infections of newborn

760 Intracranial and spinal injury at birth

- 760.0 Without mention of prematurity
760.1 With prematurity

761 Other birth injury

- 761.0 Without mention of prematurity
761.1 With prematurity

762 Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis

- 762.0 Without mention of prematurity
762.1 With prematurity

763 Pneumonia of newborn

This title includes also all deaths from pneumonia (490-493) at ages under 1 week. For morbidity classification it includes all cases with onset of pneumonia within the first week of life.

- 763.0 Without mention of prematurity
763.1 With prematurity

764 Diarrhea of newborn

This title includes also all deaths from gastroenteritis and colitis (571) under 1 month. For morbidity classification it includes all cases with onset of these conditions within the first month of life.

765 Ophthalmia neonatorum

- 765.0 Without mention of prematurity
765.1 With prematurity

76 Birth injuries, asphyxia and infections of newborn--Continued

766 Pemphigus neonatorum

- 766.0 Without mention of prematurity
- 766.1 With prematurity

767 Umbilical sepsis

- 767.0 Without mention of prematurity
- 767.1 With prematurity

768. Other sepsis of newborn

- 768.0 Without mention of prematurity
- 768.1 With prematurity

77 Other diseases peculiar to first month of life

770 Hemolytic disease of newborn (erythroblastosis)

- 770.0 Without mention of prematurity
- 770.1 With prematurity

771 Hemorrhagic disease of newborn (melena neonatorum)

- 771.0 Without mention of prematurity
- 771.1 With prematurity

772 Nutritional maladjustment

- 772.0 Without mention of prematurity
- 772.1 With prematurity

773 Other diseases peculiar to first month of life

This title includes congenital debility, unqualified.

- 773.0 Without mention of prematurity
- 773.1 With prematurity

774 Prematurity with mention of any other contributory condition

775 Prematurity, unqualified

XVI. SENILITY AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

This section includes ill-defined conditions regarding which no diagnosis classifiable elsewhere was recorded, but with mention of one or more symptoms (except in 790 and 799).

78 Ill-defined symptoms referable to systems or organs

780 Symptoms referable to nervous system

- 780.0 Coma and stupor
- 780.1 Delirium
- 780.2 Convulsions
- 780.3 Jacksonian epilepsy
- 780.4 Abnormal involuntary movements
- 780.5 Disturbance of cerebral nerves
- 780.6 Ataxia and disturbances of coordination
- 780.7 Disturbance of sleep

781 Symptoms referable to special senses

- 781.0 Disturbance of memory
- 781.1 Disturbance of vision (not defective sight)
- 781.2 Oculomotor disturbance
- 781.3 Photophobia
- 781.4 Disturbance of hearing (not deafness)
- 781.5 Vertigo
- 781.6 Disturbance of speech, including alexia, agraphia, etc.
- 781.7 Disturbance of tactile sensation

782 Symptoms referable to cardiovascular and lymphatic system

- 782.0 Precordial pain
- 782.1 Palpitations
- 782.2 Tachycardia
- 782.3 Cyanosis (not of newborn)
- 782.4 Syncope or collapse, including acute heart failure undefined
- 782.5 Edema and dropsy (not of newborn)
- 782.6 Enlargement of lymph node
- 782.7 Splenomegaly

783 Symptoms referable to respiratory system

- 783.0 Epistaxis
- 783.1 Hemoptysis
- 783.2 Dyspnea
- 783.3 Cough
- 783.4 Excess of sputum
- 783.5 Change in voice
- 783.6 Stridor
- 783.7 Pain in chest

78 Ill-defined symptoms referable to systems or organs—Continued

784 Symptoms referable to upper gastro-intestinal tract

- 784.0 Anorexia
- 784.1 Nausea
- 784.2 Vomiting
- 784.3 Heartburn
- 784.4 Dysphagia
- 784.5 Hematemesis
- 784.6 Hiccough

785 Symptoms referable to abdomen and lower gastro-intestinal system

- 785.0 Abdominal swelling (not referable to any particular organ)
- 785.1 Hepatomegaly
- 785.2 Ascites
- 785.3 Flatulence
- 785.4 Constipation
- 785.5 Diarrhea (age 1 year and over)
- 785.6 Incontinence of feces
- 785.7 Melena (age 1 year and over)

786 Symptoms referable to genito-urinary system

- 786.0 Pain referable to urinary system
- 786.1 Retention of urine
- 786.2 Incontinence of urine
- 786.3 Frequency of micturition
- 786.4 Polyuria
- 786.5 Oliguria, anuria (not of newborn)
- 786.6 Hematuria
- 786.7 Pyuria
- 786.8 Pain referable to genital organs, including dyspareunia
- 786.9 Orthostatic albuminuria

787 Symptoms referable to limbs

- 787.0 Paralysis of limb
- 787.1 Pain in limb
- 787.2 Difficulty in walking
- 787.3 Swelling of limb
- 787.4 Pain in joint
- 787.5 Swelling of joint
- 787.6 Abnormality of gait

788 Other general symptoms

- 788.0 Depression
- 788.1 Undue fatigue
- 788.2 Excessive sweating
- 788.3 Rash

78 Ill-defined symptoms referable to systems or organs—Continued

788 Other general symptoms—Continued

- 788.4 Subcutaneous nodules
- 788.5 Jaundice
- 788.6 Tetany
- 788.7 Acidosis
- 788.8 Alkalosis
- 788.9 Extrarenal uremia

789 Other specified symptoms

79 Senility and ill-defined conditions and symptoms

790 Senility without mention of psychosis

This title excludes senile psychosis (314).

791 Simple adult maladjustment

This title includes combat and operational fatigue, and effort syndrome, and excludes psychoneurosis (320-327).

792 Primary childhood behavior disorders

This title excludes personality disorders (330-336).

793 Nervousness and debility

This title excludes psychoneurosis and personality disorders (320-327, and 330-336).

794 Headache

This title excludes migraine (378).

795 Pain in back

This title excludes lumbago (725).

796 Abdominal pain

797 Loss of weight

This title excludes nutritional disorders (290-298 and 772).

798 Pyrexia of unknown origin

799 Ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality

- 799.0 Other ill-defined conditions
- 799.1 Sudden death (cause unknown)
- 799.2 Found dead (cause unknown)
- 799.3 Other unknown and unspecified causes

XVII. ACCIDENTS AND VIOLENCE

XVII N. Classification by Nature of Injury or Poisoning (N800-999).
XVII E. Classification by External Causes (E800-999).

This section has a dual classification according to (N) Nature and (E) External cause. The classifications are independent and either or both can be used.

Numbers for accidents and violence by nature of injury should be preceded by letter N, and numbers for external cause should be preceded by letter E: for example: N801-E812 indicates fracture of base of skull of a motorcyclist caused by collision with another motor vehicle.

XVII N. Classification of Accidents and Violence by Nature of Injury or Poisoning

The following subgrouping, indicated by the addition of a fourth figure, can be used for any or all of the items in this classification:

- .0 Simple (not characterized below)
- .1 With open wound without mention of foreign body
- .2 With open wound together with foreign body
- .3 Delayed healing without mention of foreign body
- .4 Delayed healing with foreign body
- .5 Late effect of injury without mention of foreign body
- .6 Late effect of injury, foreign body present
- .7 Recurrent injury

Where multiple sites of injury are specified in the titles, the word "with" indicates involvement of both sites. The word "and" in all titles indicates that either one or both sites are involved (e. g., N813, fracture of radius and ulna). The word "finger" includes thumb.

N80 Fracture of skull, spine, and trunk

- N800 Fracture of vault of skull
- N801 Fracture of base of skull
- N802 Fracture of face bones
- N803 Multiple, other and unqualified skull fractures
- N804 Multiple fractures involving skull with other bones
Cerebral hemorrhage with skull fracture should be classified as contributory (N853-855).
- N805 Fracture and fracture dislocation of vertebral column without mention of spinal cord lesion
- N806 Fracture and fracture dislocation of vertebral column with spinal cord lesion
- N807 Fracture of rib(s) and sternum

N80 Fracture of skull, spine, and trunk—Continued

N808 Fracture of pelvis

N809 Multiple and ill-defined fractures of trunk

This title includes fractures involving spine with limb bones and pelvis with limb bones. For fractures involving ribs with limb bones, see N819 and N828.

N81 Fracture of upper limb

N810 Fracture of clavicle

N811 Fracture of scapula

N812 Fracture of humerus

N813 Fracture of radius and ulna

N814 Fracture of carpal bone(s)

N815 Fracture of metacarpal bone(s)

N816 Fracture of one or more phalanges of hand

N817 Multiple fractures of hand bones

N818 Other multiple and ill-defined fractures of upper limb

N819 Multiple fractures involving both upper limbs and upper limb with rib(s)

N82 Fracture of lower limb

N820 Fracture of neck of femur

N821 Fracture of other and unspecified parts of femur

N822 Fracture of patella

N823 Fracture of tibia and fibula

This title excludes Pott's and Dupuytren's fractures.

N824 Fracture of ankle

This title includes Pott's and Dupuytren's fractures.

N825 Fracture of one or more tarsal and metatarsal bones

This title includes any multiple fractures involving only these bones.

N826 Fracture of one or more phalanges of foot

N82 Fracture of lower limb—Continued

- N827 Other multiple and ill-defined fractures of lower limb
- N828 Multiple fractures involving both lower limbs, lower with upper limb, and lower limb(s) with rib(s)
- N829 Fracture of unspecified bones

N83 Dislocation without fracture

- N830 Dislocation of jaw
- N831 Dislocation of shoulder
- N832 Dislocation of elbow
- N833 Dislocation of wrist
- N834 Dislocation of finger
- N835 Dislocation of hip
- N836 Dislocation of knee
- N837 Dislocation of ankle
- N838 Dislocation of foot
- N839 Other, multiple, and ill-defined dislocations

N84 Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles

- N840 Sprains and strains of shoulder and upper arm
- N841 Sprains and strains of elbow and forearm
- N842 Sprains and strains of wrist and hand
- N843 Sprains and strains of hip and thigh
- N844 Sprains and strains of knee and leg
- N845 Sprains and strains of ankle and foot
- N846 Sprains and strains of sacro-iliac region
- N847 Sprains and strains of other and unspecified parts of back
- N848 Other and ill-defined sprains and strains

N85 Head injury (excluding skull fracture)

Numbers N850-856 exclude injury to face.

N850 Open wound of scalp

N851 Contusion and hematoma of scalp

N852 Concussion

N853 Cerebral laceration and contusion

N854 Subarachnoid, subdural, and extradural hemorrhage following injury
(Without mention of cerebral laceration or contusion)

N855 Other and unspecified intracranial hemorrhage following injury
(Without mention of cerebral laceration or contusion)

N856 Head injury of other and unspecified nature

This title excludes spinal cord lesions without evidence of vertebral injury (N958).

N86 Internal injury of chest, abdomen, and pelvis

Numbers N860-869 include internal injury of chest, abdomen, and pelvis whether or not accompanied by open wounds.

N860 Traumatic pneumothorax and hemothorax

N861 Injury to heart and lung

N862 Injury to other and unspecified intrathoracic organs

This title includes multiple injuries of intrathoracic organs.

N863 Injury to gasto-intestinal tract

N864 Injury to liver

N865 Injury to spleen

N866 Injury to kidney

N867 Injury to pelvic organs

This title includes urethra.

N868 Injury to other and unspecified intra-abdominal organs

This title includes multiple injuries of intra-abdominal organs.

N869 Internal injury unspecified or involving intrathoracic with intra-abdominal organs

N87 Laceration and open wounds of face, neck, and trunk

Numbers N870-879 exclude fracture with open wound (N800-809 with .1 or .2 in fourth digit), nerve injury with open wound (N950-951 and N958 with .1 or .2 in fourth digit), scalp wound (N850), superficial injury (N910-911 with .1 or .2 in fourth digit), and burn (N940-942, N946-948 with .1 or .2 in fourth digit). For crushing without open wound, see N920-922.

N870 Open wound of eye and orbit

N871 Enucleation of eye

N872 Open wound of ear

This title includes perforation of drum.

N873 Other and unspecified laceration of face

This title includes multiple wounds of face.

N874 Open wound of neck

N875 Open wound of chest

N876 Open wound of back

N877 Open wound of buttock

N878 Open wound of genital organs including traumatic amputation

N879 Multiple and unspecified open wounds of face, neck, and trunk

N88 Laceration and open wound of upper limb

Numbers N880-888 exclude fracture with open wound (N810-819 with .1 or .2 in fourth digit), nerve injury with open wound (N952-954 with .1 or .2 in fourth digit), superficial injury (N912-915 with .1 or .2 in fourth digit), and burn (N943-944, 946-948 with .1 or .2 in fourth digit). For crushing without open wound, see N923-926.

N880 Open wound of shoulder and upper arm

N881 Open wound of elbow, and forearm, and wrist not involving tendons

N882 Open wound of wrist involving tendon(s)

N883 Open wound of hand, except finger(s)

N884 Open wound of finger(s)

N885 Multiple and unspecified open wounds of one upper limb

N886 Traumatic amputation of thumb(s)

N887 Traumatic amputation of other finger(s)

N888 Traumatic amputation of arm and hand

N89 Laceration and open wound of lower limb

Numbers N890-898 exclude fracture with open wound (N820-828 with .1 or .2 in fourth digit), nerve injury with open wound (N955-957 with .1 or .2 in fourth digit), superficial injury (N916-917 with .1 or .2 in fourth digit), and burn (N945-948 with .1 or .2 in fourth digit). For crushing without open wound, see N927 and N928.

N890 Open wound of hip and thigh

N891 Open wound of knee, leg, and ankle (not involving tendons)

N892 Open wound of ankle involving tendons

N893 Open wound of foot, except toe(s)

N894 Open wound of toe(s)

N895 Multiple and unspecified open wounds of one lower limb

N896 Traumatic amputation of toe(s)

N897 Traumatic amputation of foot

N898 Traumatic amputation of leg

N90 Laceration and open wounds of multiple location

Numbers N900-909 exclude multiple fractures with open wounds (N809, N819, N828 with .1 or .2 in fourth digit), multiple nerve injuries with open wounds (N959 with .1 or .2 in fourth digit), and internal injuries with open wounds (N860-869 with .1 or .2 in fourth digit), multiple superficial injuries with open wounds (N918 with .1 or .2 in fourth digit), and multiple burns with open wounds (N946-949 with .1 or .2 in fourth digit).

N900 Multiple open wounds of both upper limbs

N901 Multiple open wounds of both lower limbs

N902 Multiple open wounds of both upper and lower limb(s)

N903 Multiple open wounds of both hands

N904 Multiple open wounds of both head and limb

N905 Multiple open wounds of both head and trunk

N906 Multiple open wounds of both trunk and limb

N907 Multiple open wounds of face with other site

N908 Multiple and open wounds of unspecified location

N909 Injury unqualified

N91 Superficial injury

Numbers N910-918 include scratches, abrasions, friction burns, blisters, and bites by nonvenomous insects. For bites of venomous insects, see N977.

- N910 Superficial injury of face and neck
- N911 Superficial injury of trunk
- N912 Superficial injury of shoulder and upper arm
- N913 Superficial injury of elbow, forearm, and wrist
- N914 Superficial injury of hand(s), except fingers
- N915 Superficial injury of finger(s)
- N916 Superficial injury of hip, thigh, leg, and ankle
- N917 Superficial injury of foot and toe(s)
- N918 Superficial injury of multiple and unspecified sites

N92 Contusion and crushing with intact skin surface

Numbers N920-929 include hemarthrosis without fracture or open wound, and exclude fracture (N800-829), contusion of scalp (N851), concussion (N852), and internal injury of chest, abdomen, and pelvis (N860-869).

- N920 Contusion of face and neck, except eye(s)
- N921 Contusion of eye and orbit
- N922 Contusion of trunk
- N923 Contusion of shoulder and upper arm
- N924 Contusion of elbow, forearm, and wrist
- N925 Contusion of hand(s), except fingers
- N926 Contusion of finger(s)
- N927 Contusion of hip, thigh, leg, and ankle
- N928 Contusion of foot and toe(s)
- N929 Contusion of multiple and unspecified sites

N93 Effects of foreign body entering through orifice

Numbers N930-936 exclude foreign body not entering through orifice (.2, .4, and .6 in fourth digit. See note on page 97.)

- N930 Foreign body in eye and adnexa
- N931 Foreign body in ear
- N932 Foreign body in nose
- N933 Foreign body in pharynx and larynx
- N934 Foreign body in bronchus and lung
- N935 Foreign body in digestive tract
- N936 Foreign body in genito-urinary tract

N94 Burns

Numbers N940-949 include scalds, sunburn, irradiation, and chemical burns. They exclude friction burns and blisters (N910-918).

- N940 Burn confined to eye
- N941 Burn confined to face, head, and neck
- N942 Burn confined to trunk
- N943 Burn confined to upper limb(s), except wrist and hand
- N944 Burn confined to wrist(s) and hand(s)
- N945 Burn confined to lower limb(s)
- N946 Burn involving face, head, and neck, with limb(s)
- N947 Burn involving trunk with limb(s)
- N948 Burn involving face, head, and neck, with trunk and limb(s)
- N949 Burn involving other and unspecified parts

N95 Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury

Numbers N950-959 include nerve injury whether or not accompanied by open wound.

- N950 Injury to optic nerve(s)

N95 Injury to nerves and spinal cord without bone injury--Continued

- N951 Injury to other cranial nerve(s)
- N952 Injury to nerve(s) in upper arm
- N953 Injury to nerve(s) in forearm
- N954 Injury to nerve(s) in wrist and hand
- N955 Injury to nerve(s) in thigh
- N956 Injury to nerve(s) in lower leg
- N957 Injury to nerve(s) in ankle and foot
- N958 Spinal cord lesion without evidence of spinal bone injury
- N959 Other nerve injury including nerve injury in several parts

N96 Effects of poisons (Part i)

- N960 Food poisoning
- N961 Poisoning by alcohol
 - This title includes acute poisoning by ethyl, denatured, and industrial alcohol. It excludes alcoholic addiction (334) and alcoholic psychosis (316).
- N962 Poisoning by petroleum products
- N963 Poisoning by industrial solvents
- N964 Poisoning by corrosive aromatics, acids, and caustic alkalis
- N965 Poisoning by mercury and its compounds
- N966 Poisoning by lead and its compounds
- N967 Poisoning by arsenic and antimony, and their compounds
- N968 Poisoning by carbon monoxide
- N969 Poisoning by other gases and vapors

N97 Effects of poisons (Part ii)

- N970 Poisoning by morphine and other opium derivatives
- N971 Poisoning by barbituric acid and derivatives

N97 Effects of poisons (Part ii)---Continued

- N972 Poisoning by aspirin and salicylates
- N973 Poisoning by bromides
- N974 Poisoning by other analgesic and soporific drugs
- N975 Poisoning by sulfonamides
- N976 Poisoning by strychnine
- N977 Poisoning by venom
- N978 Poisoning by other and unspecified substances

N98 Complications other than late effects of trauma

Numbers N980-989 are to be used only for secondary classification if the nature of the antecedent injury is known.

- N980 Severe immediate hemorrhage
- N981 Secondary and recurrent hemorrhage
- N982 "Shock"
- N983 Infection of wound
- N984 Fat embolism
- N985 Air embolism
- N986 Traumatic anuria (crush syndrome)
- N987 Vascular lesions following trauma
This title includes arteriovenous anastomosis, traumatic aneurysm, and arterial hematoma. It excludes intracranial hemorrhage (N853-855), and other hemorrhages (N980-981).
- N988 Volkmann's ischemic contracture
- N989 Other complications of trauma not classifiable elsewhere

N99 General effects of external causes

- N990 Effects of submersion
- N991 Asphyxiation
- N992 Effects of hunger, thirst, exposure, and excessive exertion

N99 General effects of external causes--Continued

- N993 Frostbite, immersion foot, and other effects of cold
- N994 Effects of heat and insolation
This title includes heatstroke, sunstroke, heat cramps and heat exhaustion, and excludes burns and sunburns.
- N995 Effects of lightning and electrocution
- N996 Effects of high altitude
- N997 Caisson disease
- N998 Travel sickness
- N999 Other general effects of external causes

XVII E. Classification of Accidents and Violence by External Cause

For classification of accidents and violence by nature of injury or poisoning, see Section XVII N(N800-999). The classifications are independent and either or both can be used.

Numbers for accidents and violence by nature of injury should be preceded by letter N, and numbers for external cause should be preceded by letter E; for example: N801-E812 indicates fracture of base of skull of a motorcyclist caused by collision with another motor vehicle.

E80 Railway accidents

Numbers E800-802 include boarding and alighting accidents. They exclude collisions involving railway trains with motor vehicles (E814), and with aircraft (E844-845), and accidents on railway premises not involving a train or railway vehicle.

E800 Railway accident involving railroad employee

E801 Railway accident involving passenger

E802 Railway accident involving other and unspecified person

E81 Motor vehicle accidents

The following subgrouping, indicated by addition of a fourth figure, can be used for E810-819. Accidents in unspecified place will be classified as having occurred on a public highway.

Collisions involving vehicles of more than one type in E813 will be classified to the one appearing first on the following list:

- .0 Accident on public highway involving goods transport vehicle
- .1 Accident on public highway involving motor bus
- .2 Accident on public highway involving taxicab
- .3 Accident on public highway involving other passenger motor vehicle
- .4 Accident on public highway involving unspecified motor vehicle
- .5 Accident not on public highway involving goods transport vehicle
- .6 Accident not on public highway involving motor bus
- .7 Accident not on public highway involving taxicab
- .8 Accident not on public highway involving other passenger motor vehicle
- .9 Accident not on public highway involving unspecified motor vehicle

E810 Motor vehicle accident to pedestrian

E811 Motor vehicle accident to pedal cyclist

E81 Motor vehicle accidents—Continued

- E812 Rider or passenger of motorcycle in collision with other motor vehicle
- E813 Other collision involving two or more motor vehicles
- E814 Collision involving motor vehicle with railway train
- E815 Collision involving motor vehicle with other road vehicle
- E816 Collision involving motor vehicle with animal or other object
- E817 Accident to rider or passenger of motorcycle not involving another motor vehicle
- E818 Other noncollision accident to occupant of motor vehicle
- E819 Motor vehicle accident of unspecified nature

E82 Other road vehicle accidents

- E820 Streetcar accident to pedestrian
- E821 Other streetcar accident
This title includes boarding and alighting accidents.
- E822 Accident to pedestrian caused by pedal cycle
- E823 Accident to rider of pedal cycle not involving motor vehicle
- E824 Accident to pedestrian caused by other nonmotor road vehicle
- E825 Other nonmotor road vehicle accidents

E83 Water transport accidents

Numbers E830-E836 include only accidents occurring while on board or while boarding or leaving ships or boats of any type (including rafts but not surf boards).

- E830 Submersion of occupant of small boat
- E831 Other water transport injury by submersion
- E832 Fall on stairs and ladders in water transport
- E833 Other falls from one level to another in water transport
- E834 Other and unspecified falls in water transport
This title includes fracture of unspecified cause indicated as occurring in water transport.

E83 Water transport accidents—Continued

E835 Machinery accident in water transport

E836 Other water transport accidents

E84 Aircraft accidents

E840 Accident to personnel in military aircraft

This title includes boarding and alighting accident.

E841 Injury to occupant by accident to commercial "transport" aircraft

This title includes all collective passenger or freight transportation planes and aircraft whether run on commercial lines for profit or by government authorities, with the exception of military aircraft transporting military personnel.

E842 Other injury in commercial "transport" aircraft

This title includes boarding and alighting accidents. See also note to E841.

E843 Injury to occupant by accident to other aircraft

E844 Aircraft accident at air field to person not in aircraft

This title excludes boarding and alighting accidents.

E845 Aircraft accident elsewhere to person not in aircraft

E846 Other and unspecified aircraft accidents

E85 Accidental poisoning while at work

Accidents while at work (E850-887) exclude transport accidents (E800-846) and accidents to domestic workers in private homes.

The following subgrouping, indicated by addition of a fourth figure, can be used for those numbers to denote the industry:

.0 Mining and quarrying

.1 Farming

.2 Forestry

.3 Other and unspecified industry

E850 Accidental absorption of motor exhaust gas (occupational)

E851 Accidental absorption of other carbon monoxide gas (occupational)

E852 Accidental absorption of other gases and vapors (occupational)

E853 Accidental absorption of other industrial solvents (occupational)

E85 Accidental poisoning while at work—Continued

E854 Accidental poisoning by corrosive aromatics, acids, and caustic alkalis (occupational)

E855 Accidental poisoning by lead and its compounds (occupational)

E856 Accidental poisoning by other and unspecified solid and liquid substances (occupational)

E86 Accidents while at work (Part i)

(See note under E85)

E860 Fall on stairs and ladders (occupational)

E861 Other falls from one level to another (occupational)

E862 Other and unspecified falls (occupational)

This title includes fracture of unspecified cause indicated as occurring while at work

E863 Blow from falling object (occupational)

E864 Accident caused by vehicle (occupational)

This title excludes transport accidents (E800-846).

E865 Accident caused by machinery (occupational)

E866 Accident caused by cutting and piercing instruments (occupational)

E867 Accident caused by explosion of pressure vessel (occupational)

E868 Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material (occupational)

E869 Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, and steam (occupational)

E87 Accidents while at work (Part ii)

(See note under E85.)

E870 Foreign body entering eye and adnexa (occupational)

E871 Foreign body in other orifice (occupational)

E872 Accidental mechanical suffocation (occupational)

E873 Accident caused by firearms (occupational)

E874 Accident caused by electric current (occupational)

E87 Accidents while at work (Part ii)—Continued

E875 Accident caused by animal (occupational)

This title includes bites and stings by venomous animals and insects occurring while at work.

E88 Accidents while at work (Part iii)

(See note under E85.)

E880 Accidental submersion while at work

E881 Accident caused by high and low air pressure while at work

E882 Excessive heat and insolation while at work

E883 Excessive cold while at work

E884 Hunger, thirst, and exposure resulting from occupation

E885 Cataclysm causing injury while at work

E886 Lightning causing injury while at work

E887 Other and unspecified accident while at work

This title includes travel sickness while at work.

E89 Accidental poisoning (nonoccupational)

Nonoccupational accidents (E890-927) include all accidents where the occupation and other information do not indicate that the accident occurred while at work, and also accidents to domestic workers in private homes. They exclude transport accidents (E800-846). The following subgrouping indicated by the addition of a fourth digit, can be used for these groups to denote the place where the accident occurred:

- .0 Home (including home premises and any noninstitutional place of residence)
- .1 Fields, forests, streams, lakes, mountains, and seashores
- .2 Parks, stadia, playgrounds, and other places for sport
- .3 Streets and highways
- .4 Public buildings, school buildings, theaters, stores, restaurants, and other public places
- .5 Other places (including nonindustrial accidents in industrial places)
- .6 Unspecified place

E890 Food poisoning

E891 Accidental absorption of gas in domestic use (nonoccupational)

E89 Accidental poisoning (nonoccupational)---Continued

- E892 Accidental absorption of motor vehicle exhaust gas (nonoccupational)
- E893 Accidental absorption of other carbon monoxide gas (nonoccupational)
- E894 Accidental absorption of other gases and vapors (nonoccupational)
- E895 Accidental poisoning by alcohol (nonoccupational)
- E896 Accidental poisoning by barbituric acid and derivatives (nonoccupational)
- E897 Accidental poisoning by other analgesic and soporific drugs (nonoccupational)
- E898 Accidental poisoning by other specified substances (nonoccupational)
- E899 Accidental poisoning by unspecified substance (nonoccupational)

E90 Accidents (nonoccupational) (Part i)
(See note under E89.)

- E900 Fall on stairs and ladders (nonoccupational)
- E901 Other falls from one level to another (nonoccupational)
- E902 Other and unspecified falls (nonoccupational)
This title includes fractures of unspecified cause not indicated as occurring while at work.
- E903 Blow from falling object (nonoccupational)
- E904 Accident caused by vehicle (nonoccupational)
This title excludes transport accidents (E800-846).
- E905 Accident caused by machinery (nonoccupational)
- E906 Accident caused by cutting and piercing instruments (nonoccupational)
- E907 Accident caused by explosion of pressure vessel (nonoccupational)
- E908 Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material (nonoccupational)
- E909 Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, and steam (nonoccupational)

E91 Accidents (nonoccupational) (Part ii)
(See note under E89.)

- E910 Foreign body entering eye and adnexa (nonoccupational)
- E911 Foreign body entering other orifice (nonoccupational)
- E912 Inhalation and ingestion of food causing obstruction or suffocation
- E913 Inhalation and ingestion of other object causing obstruction or suffocation
- E914 Accidental mechanical suffocation in bed and cradle
- E915 Accidental mechanical suffocation in other and unspecified circumstances (nonoccupational)
- E916 Lack of care of infants under 1 year of age
- E917 Accident caused by electric current (nonoccupational)
- E918 Accident caused by firearms (nonoccupational)
- E919 Accident caused by animal (nonoccupational)
This title includes bites and stings of venomous animals and insects not indicated as occurring while at work.

E92 Accidents (nonoccupational) (Part iii)
(See note under E89.)

- E920 Submersion, except while at work
- E921 High and low air pressure, except while at work
- E922 Excessive heat and insolation, except while at work
- E923 Excessive cold, except while at work
- E924 Hunger, thirst, and exposure not resulting from occupation
- E925 Cataclysm, except while at work
- E926 Lightning, except while at work
- E927 Others and unspecified accidents, except while at work
This title includes travel sickness, except while at work.

E93 Reactions and complications due to nontherapeutic medical and surgical procedures

- E930 Vaccinia following vaccination
- E931 Postvaccinal encephalitis
- E932 Other complications of smallpox vaccination
- E933 Postimmunization jaundice and hepatitis
- E934 Other reactions and complications of prophylactic inoculation
- E935 Complications of anesthesia for nontherapeutic purpose
- E936 Other reactions and complications due to nontherapeutic medical and surgical procedures

E94 Therapeutic misadventure

Numbers E940-945 are not to be used for primary death classification if the condition for which the treatment was given is known.

- E940 Therapeutic misadventure in surgical treatment
- E941 Therapeutic misadventure in infusion or transfusion
- E942 Therapeutic misadventure in local applications
- E943 Therapeutic misadventure in administration of drugs or biologicals
- E944 Therapeutic misadventure in anesthesia
- E945 Other and unspecified therapeutic misadventure

E95 Late complications of therapeutic procedure

Numbers E950-954 are not to be used for primary death classification if the condition for which the treatment was given is known.

- E950 Late complication of surgical operation
- E951 Late complication of amputation stump
- E952 Late complication of irradiation
- E953 Serum jaundice and hepatitis
- E954 Late complications of other forms of treatment

E96 Late effects of accidental injury and poisoning

Specified as a late effect or sequela, or present 1 year or more after injury.

E960 Late effect of motor vehicle accident

E961 Late effect of accidental poisoning

E962 Late effect of other accidental injury

E97 Self-inflicted injury

E970 Self-inflicted poisoning by analgesic and soporific substances

E971 Self-inflicted poisoning by other solid and liquid substances

E972 Self-inflicted poisoning by gases in domestic use

E973 Self-inflicted poisoning by other gases

E974 Self-inflicted injury by hanging and strangulation

E975 Self-inflicted injury by submersion (drowning)

E976 Self-inflicted injury by firearms and explosives

E977 Self-inflicted injury by cutting and piercing instruments

E978 Self-inflicted injury by jumping from high place

E979 Self-inflicted injury by other and unspecified means

E98 Injury by other persons, purposely inflicted (not by war)

E980 Nonaccidental poisoning by another person

E981 Assault by firearm and explosive

E982 Assault by cutting and piercing instruments

E983 Assault by other means

E984 Legal execution

E99 Injury resulting from operations of war

Numbers E990-999 include injuries caused by civil insurrection, but exclude accidents during training of military personnel, during manufacture of war material, and transport accidents unless attributable to enemy action.

- E990 Injury due to war operations by gas and chemicals
- E991 Injury due to war operations by gunshot
This title includes injury from rifle and machine gun.
- E992 Injury due to war operations by grenade and land mine
- E993 Injury due to war operations by bomb
This title includes blasts not otherwise defined.
- E994 Injury due to war operations by marine mine, depth charge, and torpedo
- E995 Injury due to war operations by explosion of undetermined origin
This title includes injury by shrapnel.
- E996 Injury due to war operations by aircraft destruction
- E997 Injury due to war operations by other and unspecified means
- E998 Injury due to war operations but occurring after cessation of hostilities
This title includes injuries subsequently caused by unexploded bombs and mines placed during war.
- E999 Late effects of injuries due to war operations

SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS FOR SPECIAL ADMISSIONS,
AND FOR LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS

VO Special conditions and examinations without sickness

V00 Medical or special examination

Without complaint or finding indicating need of medical care.

V00.0 General medical examination

V00.1 Radiological examination of thorax

V00.2 Radiological examination of other parts

V00.3 Laboratory examination

V00.4 Pregnancy examination, pregnancy unconfirmed

V00.5 Well baby and child care

V01 Skin immunity and sensitization tests

Without complaints or sickness. Nature of the test may be indicated by the fourth digit. .

V02 Follow-up examination after operation, disease, or injury

Without finding indicating need for further medical care.

V03 Carrier or suspected carrier of infective organisms

Without complaint or sickness.

V03.0 Diphtheria carrier

V03.1 Typhoid carrier

V03.2 Suspected venereal disease carrier

V03.3 Amebic dysentery carrier

V03.4 Carriers or suspected carriers of other infective organisms

V04 Prenatal care

Without abnormal symptoms

V05 Postpartum observation

Without abnormal symptoms

V06 Healthy person accompanying sick relative

V07 Other person without complaint or sickness

VI Prophylactic inoculation and vaccination

For abnormal reaction, see E930-934.

V10 Vaccination against smallpox

VII Inoculation against diphtheria

V1 Prophylactic inoculation and vaccination—Continued

- V12 Inoculation against whooping cough
- V13 Inoculation against scarlet fever
- V14 Inoculation against colds, influenza, and pneumonia
- V15 Inoculation against tetanus
- V16 Inoculation against typhoid and paratyphoid fever
- V17 Inoculation against typhus fever
- V18 Inoculation against yellow fever
- V19 Inoculation against other infectious disease

V2 Admissions for convalescent care, plastic treatment, and fitting of prosthetic devices

- V20 Medical and surgical aftercare
- V21 Plastic surgical treatment
- V22 Fitting of artificial arm(s)
- V23 Fitting of artificial leg(s)
- V24 Fitting of artificial arm(s) and leg(s)
- V25 Fitting of artificial eye(s)
- V26 Fitting of dental prosthetic device
- V27 Fitting of colostomy belt and other abdominal appliance
- V28 Fitting of other prosthetic device

V3 Classification of liveborn infants according to type of birth

Numbers V30-39, when used for hospital admissions, may employ the following fourth digit subdivisions:

- .0 Born in hospital
- .1 Born before arrival at hospital

- V30 Single, born without mention of prematurity
- V31 Single, prematurely born

V3 Classification of liveborn infants according to type of birth--Continued

- V32 Twin, without mention of prematurity, mate liveborn
- V33 Twin, without mention of prematurity, mate stillborn
- V34 Twin, premature, with mate liveborn
- V35 Twin, premature, with mate stillborn
- V36 Multiple born, without mention of prematurity, mates all liveborn
- V37 Multiple born, without mention of prematurity, one or more mates stillborn
- V38 Multiple born, premature, mates all liveborn
- V39 Multiple born, premature, one or more mates stillborn

V4 Classification of causes of stillbirth

V40 Chronic disease in mother

- V40.0 Syphilis
- V40.1 Tuberculosis (any form)
- V40.2 Diabetes mellitus
- V40.3 Chronic disease of circulatory system
- V40.4 Chronic disease of genito-urinary system
- V40.5 Other chronic disease

V41 Acute disease in mother

- V41.0 Typhoid fever
- V41.1 Influenza
- V41.2 Pneumonia (any form)
- V41.3 Other acute respiratory disease
- V41.4 Other acute disease or condition

V42 Diseases and conditions of pregnancy and childbirth

- V42.0 Pregnancy interrupted by self or other for nontherapeutic purposes
- V42.1 Ectopic gestation
- V42.2 Hemorrhage without mention of placental condition
- V42.3 Toxemia with convulsions during pregnancy or labor (eclampsia)
- V42.4 Other toxemias of pregnancy
- V42.5 Infection (ante- or intra-partum)

V4 Classification of causes of stillbirth—Continued

V43 Absorption of toxic substance from mother

- V43.0 Narcotic 0.8AV
V43.1 Quinine 1.8AV
V43.2 Other toxic substance 2.8AV

V44 Difficulties in labor

- V44.0 Difficult labor with abnormality of bones of pelvis 3.8AV
V44.1 Difficult labor with disproportion but no mention of abnormality of pelvis 3.8AV
V44.2 Difficult labor with malposition of fetus 1.8AV
V44.3 Difficult labor with abnormality of forces of labor 1.8AV
V44.4 Difficult labor with operative delivery 1.8AV
V44.5 Difficult labor without mention of underlying condition 3.8AV

V45 Other causes in mother

- V45.0 Overwork 3.8AV
V45.1 Overexertion due to other cause 3.8AV
V45.2 Fall 3.8AV
V45.3 Other accident or violence 3.8AV
V45.4 Other and ill-defined causes in mother 3.8AV

V46 Placental and cord conditions

- V46.0 Cord condition without mention of placental abnormality 8.8AV
V46.1 Placenta praevia 8.8AV
V46.2 Premature separation of normally implanted placenta 8.8AV
V46.3 Placenta praevia with cord abnormality 8.8AV
V46.4 Premature separation of normally implanted placenta with cord abnormality 8.8AV
V46.5 Other abnormality of both placenta and cord 8.8AV

V47 Birth injury

- V47.0 Birth injury with abnormality of bones of pelvis 8.8AV
V47.1 Birth injury with abnormality of organs or tissues of pelvis 8.8AV
V47.2 Birth injury with disproportion but no mention of abnormality of pelvis 8.8AV
V47.3 Birth injury with malposition of fetus 8.8AV
V47.4 Birth injury with abnormality of forces of labor 8.8AV
V47.5 Operation causing mutilation of fetus 8.8AV
V47.6 Other operation for delivery 8.8AV
V47.7 Birth injury with difficult labor but without mention of underlying condition 8.8AV
V47.8 Birth injury due to other or unspecified cause 8.8AV

V4 Classification of causes of stillbirth—Continued

V48 Congenital malformations of fetus

- V48.0 Anencephalus
 - V48.1 Hydrocephalus
 - V48.2 Spina bifida
 - V48.3 Other malformation of the central nervous system
 - V48.4 Malformation of the cardiovascular system
 - V48.5 Malformation of other specified system or part
 - V48.6 Monster
 - V48.7 Other and unspecified malformations

V49 Diseases of fetus and ill-defined causes

- V49.0 Syphilis
 - V49.1 Infection other than syphilis
 - V49.2 Erythroblastosis
 - V49.3 Other cause originated in the fetus
 - V49.4 Maceration, cause not specified
 - V49.5 Other ill-defined cause
 - V49.6 Cause unspecified

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